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HEALTH REPORT -1966-

DIVISION OF HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



HUGH J. ADDONIZIO
MAYOR, CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

* * * * *

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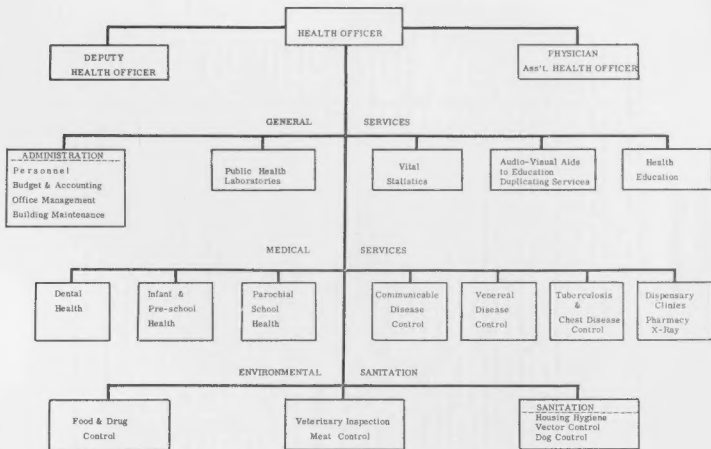


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WHAT YOUR

HEALTH BUDGET PURCHASES

Some people do not realize the many valuable services paid for by the Health Division budget. Too often it is felt that we merely investigate neighborhood nuisances or placard for contagious diseases. Following is some of the work made possible by our budget.

NOT ONLY - Environmental sanitation; dog licensing and rabies control; infant boarding home supervision; computation and study of vital statistics.

BUT ALSO

- 1 - Medical Care: Approximately 25% of our budget is spent to provide clinic treatments, free medication, physician home visits and nurse home visits, to those individuals who are unable to provide adequate medical care for themselves, or their families, through private medical facilities.
- 2 - Disease Control and Prevention: Frequent case-finding programs are conducted for early detection of Tuberculosis and Syphilis. X-ray screening and Tuberculin Testing are two measures used most extensively at this time for finding, and thus providing early treatment for unsuspected Tuberculosis cases. The public is encouraged to take advantage of free blood test programs which are conducted routinely for the purpose of diagnosing early syphilis.

During the year 1966, our eminently successful campaign was continued against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, and for vaccination against Smallpox. The Parochial School Bureau, through the co-operation of the Superintendent of Archdiocesan Schools, requires all new students whether enrolling for the first school grade, or transferring into this school, to have full immunization prior to admission.
- 3 - Supervision for Healthy Babies: Monthly visits are made by nurses to instruct mothers as to the proper care for babies, including visits to baby stations or to private pediatricians. The home visit includes discussions of behavior problems which require prompt attention if we wish to guard against possible abnormal mental development in later life.
- 4 - Parochial School Health Program: Secure and maintain for each individual child the greatest measure of good health, conduct health education programs with individual parents and through P.T.A. conferences, faculty conferences, health talks, and films for the teacher and students, and to continue to educate the general public through referrals to community agencies for all who request assistance. This work is conducted by the Board of Education in public schools.
- 5 - Children's Dental Care Program: Free dental treatment is provided for an approximate total of 7,000 public and parochial school children who are eligible to receive it. This service is offered at the main building of the Health Division and in nine neighborhood clinics throughout the city.
- 6 - Food Inspection: Secure maximum sanitation methods for the preparation, display, and serving of foods, and of the food establishment.
- 7 - Pure Milk: Insure a pure supply of milk. In order to ascertain that the milk is pure, every individual, item, animal, and building which is in any way associated with housing, obtaining, providing, containing or preparing milk for distribution, is thoroughly inspected.
- 8 - Hay Fever Control: Through weed extermination.

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HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT - 1966

Newark, New Jersey

TO: Hon. Hugh J. Addonizio, Mayor - Members of the City Council
Director Larrie W. Stalks, and Citizens of Newark, New Jersey

The City of Newark continued its good health during 1966. Tuberculosis mortality rate was 8.5 per CM, the lowest Newark has ever achieved. Infant mortality was 33.8 per M live births, 3.2 less than in 1965, and an adjusted death rate from all causes of 9.2 which is 0.5 less than in 1965.

During the early part of 1965, there occurred an outbreak of diarrhea in children under one year of age, resulting in 26 deaths. This outbreak was due to Pathogenic E Coli. Other than this, there has been no unusual prevalence of major contagious disease. Considerable credit is again due to the co-operation of the general public and the medical profession, as well as to many private agencies working with us. 1966 is the 6th year without polio and the 7th year without a death.

Organic Heart Disease and Cancer continued to be the greatest cause of death in 1966. This would naturally follow in an aging population.

GENERAL MORTALITY

Deaths from all causes numbered 4,867 or a crude rate of 11.9 per M on estimated population of 410,000, compared with 5,052 in 1965. As Newark is a hospital center for many communities, non-resident deaths far exceed deaths of Newarkers out-of-town. If we subtract the non-residents 1,097, we have an adjusted rate of 9.2 compared with 9.7 in 1965.

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality rate for 1966 was 33.8 as compared with 37.0 in 1965, a significant decrease. Of the total infant mortality rate of 33.8, 10.4 occurred in first day of life and the next 6 days the rate was 10.8, giving a total of 21.2 for the first week of life.

INFANT DEATHS

1964-1965-1966

BY AGE GROUPS

YEAR	TOTAL	UNDER 1 YEAR	UNDER 1 MON.	OVER 1 WK. & UNDER 1 MONTH	UNDER 1 WEEK	NEXT 6 DAYS	UNDER 1 DAY
1964	446	123	323	27	296	113	113
1965	505	118	387	40	347	111	236
1966	389	107	282	38	244	125	119

INFANT DEATHS

PLACE OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS

1966

1965

INSTITUTION	TOTALS	Under 1 Yr.	Under 1 Mo.	Over 1 Week Under 1 Mo.	Under 1 Week	Next 6 days	Under 1 Day	TOTALS	Under 1 Yr.	Under 1 Mo.	Over 1 Week Under 1 Mo.	Under 1 Wk.	Next 6 Days	Under 1 Day
CITY	165	24	141	15	126	79	47	212	32	180	12	168	62	106
BABIES'	35	22	13	5	8	5	3	27	17	-	-	10	9	1
BETH ISRAEL	47	7	40	4	36	19	17	36	8	28	3	25	7	18
COLUMBUS	17	2	15	4	11	4	7	16	-	16	-	16	7	9
PRESBYTERIAN	26	-	26	1	25	6	19	33	3	30	1	29	9	20
ST. JAMES	12	2	10	2	8	2	6	22	8	14	1	13	7	6
ST. MICHAEL'S	39	10	29	3	26	6	20	48	11	37	5	32	9	23
HOME	48	40	8	4	4	4	-	52	44	8	5	3	3	-
GRAND TOTALS	389	107	282	38	244	125	119	446	123	323	27	296	113	183

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY

The 1966 mortality rate of 8.5 per CM represents a decrease over the previous year which was 10.2 per CM.

The morbidity rate for Tuberculosis in 1966 was 87.8 as compared with 87.6 in 1965. This is due to our more intensive efforts in case finding. However, our total number of cases under supervision has dropped. This shows a more efficient program, and if these efforts continue, we will soon reach a plateau and thereafter, expect a drop in new cases and, we hope, ultimate eradication. This is all dependent upon continuous increasing efforts along the lines of the present program.

CARE OF THE SICK

The Health Division provides medical care to all residents who are indigent. Approximately 25% of the budget is used for this purpose. In addition to diagnostic procedures, medications are prescribed and prescriptions are filled. Treatments are provided in the various clinics. Home calls for the medically indigent and relief cases are paid at the rate of \$5.00 per day visit, and \$7.50 per night visit.

It is interesting to note that the number of patients treated in the clinics dropped from 34,492 in 1965 to 33,203 in 1966, and these patients made a total of 63,692 visits in 1965 as compared to 54,449 in 1966. The total number of prescriptions dropped from 83,450 in 1965 to 76,394 in 1966.

INFANT WELFARE

(Mental Hygiene) Our Child Hygiene nurses made 29,411 home visits at which they not only see that mothers have pediatric service, either private or at one of our Baby Stations, but also instruct as to diet, sanitary feeding, immunization and other physical needs, and instruct mothers in properly handling behavior problems which, if not handled intelligently, would often lead to juvenile delinquency and abnormal adult personalities. In 1966 1,439 Child Health Conferences were held and 12,559 children made a total of 34,655 visits.

SPANISH SPEAKING (for Puerto Ricans)

The increase in Spanish speaking families, mostly from Puerto Rico, prompted a large group of our health nurses and other employees to voluntarily take a course in Spanish.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal disease is on the decrease. The number of new cases of syphilis has decreased from 1,185 cases in 1965 to 757 cases in 1966. This decrease is due to the very active case finding program and early treatment set in motion in 1966 with the aid of money and personnel under a Federal Grant and State Aid.

An increase was noted in the number of new cases of gonorrhea from 2,050 in 1965 to 2,268 in 1966. With an active case finding program, it is expected that number of reportable cases will increase. It is well established epidemiologically that for every reported case of venereal disease, there are from 5 - 10 unreported cases in the community, depending upon how active a case finding program is being carried out. Only by finding all the cases and getting them under treatment as early as possible, can we hope to eradicate this disease. It is to be further noted, that teen age and early adult venereal disease shows a great increase in the past few years. This is partly due to the fact that minors (under 21) require consent of parents for treatment. When this is done, we lose the teen-age patient. It is unfortunate the teen-ager did not require the permission of parents to contract the disease only for its treatment. This law must be modified so that our efforts may not be hampered.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

The year 1966 has shown little change in the overall picture of Communicable Disease when compared with 1965; the only exception is the outbreak of diarrhea, due to Pathogenic E Coli early in 1965. However, certain aspects of this situation are notable.

IMPORTED DISEASES - High speed travel has continued to give us contacts to Smallpox, Cholera, Plague, Dysentery, etc., who have to be kept under observation for the usual period of incubation, examined and released. No actual cases have occurred here. On recommendation from the U.S. Public Health Service and the State Health Dept., an intensive campaign for Smallpox Vaccination was started. The HIGH INCIDENCE group to be protected are those who come in direct contact with people arriving from Foreign countries, Airline, Ship, Longshoremen, Taxi-drivers and all other personnel in Newark Airport and Port Newark Terminal. Many insurance companies, the Public Service, Housing Projects, etc., were offered this service. Posters and literature recommending re-vaccination were placed throughout the city. We believe that all persons who have not been vaccinated in the past three years should be protected immediately and to this end the Health Department offers re-vaccination (regardless of age) daily at 1 P.M. at the Health Department, University Avenue and William Street.

SALMONELLOSIS - Newark, like all large cities, has had some cases of salmonella infection, spread through infected food. One outbreak of the disease has occurred due to contaminated smoked fish. More recently, salmonella has been found in frozen whole eggs used by bakeries, noodle and mayonnaise manufacturers. Pasteurization of such eggs has been strongly recommended by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration. We have been carrying out an effective campaign to make certain that frozen eggs in Newark shall be safe. Large amounts of frozen eggs have been embargoed and destroyed because of salmonella infection or decomposition.

HEPATITIS - This disease had again run relatively heavy and involved the 15 - 35 age group more than others; there were 158 cases in 1966 as compared to 118 cases in 1965. - Males more common than females by about 2½ to one. Almost one quarter of the cases were non-residents of Newark. Tireless investigation and much detailed work on each case has given us little in common

in the overall picture. Infectious Hepatitis made up the bulk of the cases, although serum type has occurred and been a definite problem. No specific treatment is available to combat this dread disease.

POLIO-MYELITIS - For the 6th year no cases have occurred. This has been brought about by careful immunization with Salk Vaccine. As is well known, SALK VACCINE replaced the Salk in 1964, and through the Essex County Medical Society drive, 501,058 doses were given in Newark. From this date forward, SALK will be used exclusively. This treatment was given in all Baby-keep-well Stations, Health Department Clinics and, we hope, in the private physicians' office.

INFLUENZA - As usual for many years past, this department has offered influenza immunization (and arranged suitable programs) to key personnel through the city and to institutions for aged people. This program covered Ivy Haven, Baptist Home, Little Sisters of the Poor, Newark City Hospital, Police, Fire and other City employees and their spouses.

RARE INFECTIONS - As usual an occasional case of the less common diseases has occurred and has given us the usual interesting problems. Among these are Epidemic Meningitis, Malaria, Trichinosis, etc.

BIRTH STATISTICS

There were 11,493 births or a crude birth rate of 28.0 per thousand. Being a hospital center, Newark had 2,533 non-resident births: subtracting this and adding 1,041 known Newark births out-of-town, we have an adjusted total of 10,001 Newark births, or an adjusted birth rate of 24.4 per thousand. Although, more of a social than a public health problem, the rate of births out of wedlock is startling. Of the 2,399 births out of wedlock, 2,336 were Newark babies, which means that of the 10,001 Newark babies, a rate of 23.4 were reported as births out of wedlock.

TUBERCULOSIS

The 35 Tuberculosis deaths of all forms was a mortality rate of 8.5 per C.M. Before we started our control efforts about 47 years ago, that rate averaged 200. Had that rate prevailed, we would have had 800 such deaths this year instead of 35.

HEART DISEASES

The major cause of mortality is naturally Organic Heart Disease, with 2,047 deaths, an increase of 10 over 1965. There can be little question that much of the increase in recent years, is due to the increased life span.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were 10 maternal deaths out of 11,493 births, plus 212 stillbirths, or a rate of 0.8 per thousand deliveries. There was only one puerperal septicemia death in 1966. Maternal mortality has been decreased 80% since the Medical Society formed a Maternal Welfare Commission to cooperate in this work with us some twenty-five years ago. (See Index, (Page 1. Puerperal Deaths).

TYPHOID FEVER

A former major cause of illness and mortality is worthy of mention. Before universal pure water and milk pasteurization, it was a serious problem. We have had no typhoid death in twenty years, and only 87 cases in that time. All of these were proven to be out-of-town infections.

GENERAL MORTALITY

The following tables show the estimated population, crude deaths and death rate, as well as adjusted deaths and death rate since 1943. The census for 1960, however, indicates a total on only 405,000, a reduction of 38,000 since the 1950 census. We feel certain the census takers missed a great many, especially in the over-crowded sections of the City. We have adjusted our estimates in the following table for each of the past years to comply with the official census totals.

CRUDE AND ADJUSTED DEATH RATES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population in 1,000's</u>	<u>Crude Deaths</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Adjust. Deaths</u>	<u>Adjust. Rate</u>
1943	440	5,523	12.6	5,043	11.5
1948	445	5,222	11.7	4,382	9.8
1953	432	5,387	12.5	4,389	10.0
1958	413	4,971	12.0	3,950	9.5
1963	410	5,338	13.0	4,167	10.2
1964	410	5,194	12.7	4,040	9.9
1965	410	5,052	12.3	3,971	9.7
1966	410	4,867	11.9	3,770	9.2

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The major causes of Newark deaths, including non-residents and the known deaths of Newarkers dying from tuberculosis in out-of-town sanatoria were as follows:

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Organic Heart Dis.	2,077	2,101	2,035	2,102	2,119	2,093	2,067	2,039	2,049
Cancer	718	760	716	746	729	736	771	763	722
Apoplexy	535	549	520	567	529	612	496	460	478
Congenital Disease	377	382	325	306	313	392	364	321	291
Pne. & Resp. Disease	310	342	360	299	381	403	402	366	253
Bright's Dis. & Neph.	178	112	107	176	179	163	102	90	101
Tuberculosis	52	52	40	52	52	46	48	42	34

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS BY PRINCIPAL CAUSE SINCE 1943

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>252</u>
Auto & Motor	90	40	50	57	55	66	79	48
Accid. Falls	87	78	96	101	92	81	93	99
Fire	9	10	28	18	20	19	30	36
Other Burns	19	11	6	1	11	5	10	8
Asph. Bedding	6	12	4	3	22	23	26	31
Carbon Monox.	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	-
Drowning	13	18	7	4	-	3	2	7
Heat Exhaustion	4	8	15	-	-	-	-	2
Illuminating Gas	23	14	1	1	4	-	3	-
Railroad & Bus	9	2	3	1	2	1	-	5
Miscellaneous	44	18	18	9	8	12	14	16

BIRTH STATISTICS

There were 11,493 births or a crude birth rate of 28.0 per thousand. Being a Hospital Center, Newark, has 2,533 Non-Resident births, subtracting this, and adding 1,041 known Newark births out-of-town, we have an adjusted total of 10,001 Newark Births, or an adjusted birth rate of 24.4 per thousand. Although more of a social than a public health problem the rate of births Out Of Wedlock is startling. Of the 2,399 births Out Of Wedlock, 2,336 were Newark or 1-9, which means that out of the 10,001 Newark babies, over 23.4 were reported as births Out Of Wedlock.

TOTAL BIRTHS 11,493

STILL BIRTHS ... 212

Males . . . 5,815

OUT OF WEDLOCK ... 2,399

Females . . . 5,678

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Births</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Adj. No.</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Hosp. Deliveries</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Home Phys.</u>
1943	11,856	26.9	8,428	19.1	11,230	194	432
1948	13,703	30.8	9,300	20.9	13,134	46	223
1953	14,116	32.4	9,321	21.5	13,961	22	133
1958	13,165	32.9	10,206	24.7	13,399	8	208
1963	13,427	32.7	10,654	26.0	13,269	80	78
1964	13,533	33.0	10,832	26.4	13,307	105	61
1965	12,065	29.4	10,188	24.8	11,942	87	36
1966	11,493	28.0	10,001	24.4	11,369	14	110

MORTALITY TRENDS FOR 50 YEARS

RATES PER 100,000

YEAR	Population 1,000's	Crude Deaths	Crude Death Rate Per 1,000	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diph- theria
1913	340	5,562	11.43	6.9	7.6	24.0
1918	430	8,483	19.72	2.6	3.5	19.1
1923	439	5,221	11.67	1.1	2.5	7.7
1928	474	5,512	11.63	1.3	1.0	20.0
1933	452	4,930	10.91	0.9	0.5	0.2
1938	458	4,970	10.85	0.2	0.4	0.2
1943	440	5,702	12.55	0.2	-	0.2
1948	445	5,087	11.43	-	-	-
1953	440	5,387	12.18	-	-	-
1958	413	4,971	12.03	-	-	-
1963	410	5,338	13.00	-	-	-
1964	410	5,194	12.67	-	-	-
1965	410	5,052	12.32	-	-	-
1966	410	4,867	11.87	-	-	-

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (1st Day - 1st Month - 1 Year, etc.)

Year	Under 1 Day	Next 7 Days	Under 1 Year	Over 1 week Under 1 Mo.	Total Over 1 yr.	Over 1 Mo Under 1 Yr.	Total Under 1 Yr.
1937	9.7	6.7	16.3	5.5	21.8	15.7	37.5
1943	9.2	8.3	17.6	3.8	21.5	9.4	30.9
1949	8.6	10.0	18.6	3.4	21.9	7.1	29.0
1954	11.2	7.2	18.3	3.2	21.5	7.1	28.6
1959	12.0	10.8	22.8	3.5	26.4	9.5	35.9
1963	15.8	10.3	26.1	2.7	28.7	6.2	34.9
1964	17.5	8.2	25.7	2.9	28.6	9.0	37.5
1965	15.2	9.3	24.5	2.2	26.7	10.3	37.0
1966	10.4	10.8	21.2	3.4	24.5	9.3	33.8

TOTAL DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS 1918 - 1966

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>	<u>Under 1 Yr.</u>	<u>1 and Und. 2</u>	<u>2 and Und. 5</u>	<u>Total Und. 5</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>Over 65</u>
1919	8484	1215	433	434	2082	314	780	2308	1754	1215
1923	5221	756	163	136	1055	196	305	872	1503	1290
1928	5735	626	156	186	968	245	304	1077	1794	1422
1933	5128	356	68	96	520	441	215	914	1775	1563
1938	5116	310	29	45	384	86	179	751	1845	1971
1943	5702	367	24	44	435	66	148	660	2074	2313
1948	5222	388	22	21	431	29	73	502	1949	2237
1953	5387	364	24	33	421	39	55	493	1906	2473
1958	4971	437	39	32	508	33	41	425	1596	2368
1963	5338	468	34	39	541	41	84	466	1571	2635
1964	5194	505	20	31	556	36	87	468	1665	2482
1965	5052	446	21	30	497	35	93	510	1522	2395
1966	4867	389	28	44	461	37	82	422	1508	2357

NOTE: Total Deaths include all deaths in Newark, both resident and non-resident, as well as deaths of Newarkers at out-of-town Institutions.

Births-Attendant and Place of Delivery

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Births</u>	<u>Non-Res. Births</u>	<u>Hospital Deliveries</u>	<u>Home Deliveries</u>		<u>Per Cent. Del. In Hospitals</u>
				<u>Phys.</u>	<u>Others</u>	
1943	11,856	3,978	11,230	432	194	94.7
1953	14,116	5,570	13,961	133	22	98.9
1958	13,615	4,616	13,399	208	8	98.2
1963	13,427	4,043	13,269	78	80	98.8
1964	13,533	3,850	13,367	61	105	98.8
1965	12,065	2,983	11,942	36	87	98.9
1966	11,493	2,533	11,369	110	44	98.9

STILL-BIRTHS AND MATERNAL DEATHS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Puer. Deaths</u>	<u>Mat. Mort. Per 1,000 Del.</u>		<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>STILL-BIRTHS</u>	<u>STILL-BIRTHS per 1,000 Del.</u>
1918	53	1.5		11,601	535	46.1
1928	69	6.7		9,802	385	37.6
1938	23	2.8		7,936	247	29.8
1948	10	0.7		13,703	306	21.8
1953	10	0.7		14,116	330	22.9
1958	7	0.5		13,615	281	20.0
1963	8	0.6		13,427	317	23.7
1965	9	0.7		12,065	288	23.3
1966	10	0.8		11,493	212	18.5

OTHER INTERESTING HEALTH TRENDS 1918 - 1966

12

Year	Deaths Under 1 Yr.	Infant Mortality	Births	Birth Rate	Diarr. Deaths Und. 5	T. B. Deaths*	T.B. Death Rate	Diphtheria Deaths	Typh. Dths.	Bright's Disease Dths.	Org. Heart Dths.
1918	1712	10.7	11,575	27.0	331	798	185.6	82	15	629	633
1923	756	68.0	11,110	24.3	133	406	92.5	34	11	310	727
1928	626	63.8	9,800	20.7	78	412	86.9	95	5	298	1002
1933	356	15.1	7,897	17.6	18	388	85.8	1	2	228	1091
1938	310	39.1	7,936	17.3	12	287	62.7	1	2	149	1201
1943	367	30.9	11,856	24.9	15	291	66.8	1	0	276	1975
1948	389	28.3	13,703	30.8	2	232	52.1	0	0	276	1804
1953	364	27.9	1,116	32.1	6	97	22.0	0	0	241	1963
1958	439	32.1	13,615	30.5	8	52	11.6	0	0	178	2007
1963	463	31.9	14,427	32.7	14	16	11.2	0	0	163	2093
1964	406	37.3	13,533	33.0	18	18	11.7	0	0	102	2067
1965	446	37.0	12,065	29.4	27	12	10.2	0	0	90	2039
1966	389	33.8	11,493	28.0	8	34	8.3	0	0	101	2049

INCLUDES NEW & RESID. IN W-O DIED OUT-OF-TOWN*. FOR NEO-NATAL RATE SEE (OTHER MORTALITY TRENDS).

1966 DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES BY AGE SHOWING PERCENTAGE BY AGE

Cause of Death	Total	Under 5 Yrs.	%	5-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	Over 65	%
TOTAL (All Causes)	4857	451	9.5	119	2.4	422	8.7	1538	31.0	2357	48.4
Pneum. & Other Resp.	263	17	18.6	5	1.9	15	5.9	60	23.7	126	49.5
T. B. - All Forms	34	1	2.9	0	-	13	38.2	13	38.2	7	20.6
Nephritis & Bright's Dis.	101	1	0.9	3	2.9	10	9.9	15	14.5	42	41.5
Cancer	722	2	0.1	6	0.8	37	5.1	328	45.4	348	48.2
Apoplexy	178	2	0.1	7	1.5	33	6.9	131	27.1	305	63.8
Cor. Heart Disease	2449	4	0.2	6	0.1	123	6.0	673	32.8	1241	60.5
Accidents	252	61	24.2	31	12.3	28	11.1	46	18.3	86	34.1

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR - BY CAUSES OF DEATH 1923 - 1966

Year	Measles	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Menin- gitis	Diarr- rhea	Other Cont. Diseases	Congenital Premature	All Other	TOTAL
1923	15	32	94	10	105	21	376	103	756
1933	2	2	75	2	18	10	191	56	356
1943	0	1	41	5	14	5	255	46	367
1953	0	3	23	2	6	1	297	32	364
1963	0	0	23	6	13	0	387	39	468
1964	0	2	54	9	16	0	363	61	505
1965	0	1	38	9	26	0	321	51	446
1966	0	0	32	5	3	1	294	3	338

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES - BY CAUSES - 1964 - 1966
(Specific Death Rate per 100,000)

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>	
	<u>RATE</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
TOTAL (ALL CAUSES)	12.7	5,194	12.3	5,052	11.8	4,867
Diabetes Mellitus	9.2	38	7.8	32	7.6	31
Septicemia	9.2	38	7.3	30	6.3	26
Peritonitis	3.2	13	4.4	18	3.9	16
Leukemia	7.8	32	7.1	29	6.6	27
Pulm. Emb. & Inf.	13.2	54	12.2	50	11.5	47
Infantile Paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis	9.7	40	12.0	49	10.5	43
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	-	-	0.7	3	1.5	6
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epidemic Meningitis	1.0	4	0.7	3	0.7	3
Other Epidemic Diseases	1.0	4	0.7	3	0.9	4
Tuberculosis (Lungs)	10.0	41	10.2	42	6.6	27
Tuberculosis (Meningitis)	0.2	1	-	-	0.7	3
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	1.4	6	-	-	0.9	4
Cancer-Malignant Tumor	190.0	771	186.0	763	176.1	722
Simple Meningitis	2.7	11	4.6	19	2.4	10
Apoplexy-Soft. of Brain	121.0	496	112.2	460	116.4	478
Organic Heart	504.1	2067	497.3	2039	499.8	2049
Other Pneumonia	24.6	109	22.9	94	18.6	77
Broncho Pneumonia	39.8	162	41.4	170	23.9	98
Other Respiratory	32.7	134	24.1	99	17.6	72
Diseases of Stomach	8.8	36	9.0	37	7.3	30
Diarrhea (Under 5 Years)	4.4	18	6.6	27	1.9	8
Appendicitis	1.0	4	0.2	1	0.7	3
Hernia & Intest. Obstr.	8.8	36	8.0	33	9.8	40
Cirrhosis of Liver	14.1	58	14.1	59	16.8	69
Nephritis & Bright's Dis.	24.9	102	22.0	90	24.6	101
Puerperal Septicemia	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1
Other Puerperal Dis.	1.2	5	1.9	8	2.2	9
Congenital Diseases	88.9	364	78.3	321	71.7	294
Old Age	1.0	4	1.0	4	0.5	2
Accidents	51.7	212	63.7	261	61.5	252
Homicide	12.9	53	17.6	72	16.8	69
Suicide	7.3	30	9.0	37	6.6	27
Ill-Defined Causes	22.4	92	19.0	78	22.2	91
All Other Causes	36.3	156	28.5	117	30.9	127
Diseases of Women	0.5	2	0.7	3	0.2	1

NOTE: Total Rates are based on our 1965 estimated population of 410,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS19651966

Personal Services		Personal Services	
(Salaries) 444 Employees	\$2,033,446.00	(Salaries) 443 Employees	\$2,030,909.00
Other than Personal Services	218,489.00	Other than Personal Services	218,642.00
Total	\$2,251,935.00	Total	\$2,249,551.00

TYPE OF EXPENDITURES (other than salaries)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>		<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Dr. Home Calls	7,000.00	6,500.00	In-Service Training	-	-
Nurses' Calls V.N.A.	3,500.00	1,500.00	Carefare-Travel Allow.	28,750.00	28,000.00
Drugs-Clinic Supps.	60,640.00	60,640.00	Milk-Food Samples	180.00	178.00
			Cleaning Hlth Stats.	6,150.00	6,150.00
Lac & Dental Equip.			Furn. & Clinic Equip.	1,583.29	4,601.00
& Sup. lies	13,300.00	13,000.00	Light & Heat	13,000.00	13,000.00
X-Ray Film Service	9,400.00	8,693.00	Rent Annex & Stats.	13,525.00	13,210.00
Tele Service	11,840.00	12,145.00	Printing & Stationery	17,470.00	17,630.00
Postage	7,500.00	7,500.00	Miscellaneous	23,950.71	24,895.00
Polio & Flu Vaccin.	1,000.00	1,000.00	Totals	\$218,489.00	\$218,642.00

RECEIPTS

Note: These receipts are deposited with the City as Misc'l. receipts and are not reflected in our Budget.

Permits

Chicken, Animal, etc. 35.20

Licenses

Chicken 90.00

Ice Wagons 68.00

Meat Jobbers 2,225.00

Refuse Trucks 86.00

Milk Store-Del. 3,266.00

Meat Plant 4,400.00

Live Poultry 140.00

Med. Soc. Work 5.00

EX-Bottle Money (Sales) 300.15

Telco Refunds 36.75

Miscellaneous 964.35

Fees-birth, death & marriage

records, permits & transit 74,159.00

\$85,775.46

DOG CONTROL ACCOUNT

A separate "Dog Control Account" is also kept. Dog license receipts maintain the fund which pays all cost except salaries, such as dog trucks, rabies - vaccinations fees and equipment.

Balance Jan. 1, 1966 26,862.09

Transfer from Dog Control Acct. 8,958.49

35,820.58

Disbursements

State Fees 2,361.50

Shelter Rent 15,667.67

Vaccinations 4,074.00

Stationery-Printing 811.50

Trucks 5,922.20

Miscellaneous 443.97

Microscope 2,964.36

Balance on hand 12/31/66 32,245.20

Receipts Collected - 1966 3,575.38

9,443 Dog Licenses 30,689.75

Dogs redeemed 1,285.00

8 Seeing Eye Dogs -

4 Pet Shop Licenses 40.00

1 Kennel License 10.00

Total 1966 Receipts \$32,024.75

DAIRY INSPECTION ACCOUNT

A separate "Dairy Inspection Account" is also kept for cost of out-of-town inspections. Dealers pay such cost as travel, hotel, meals, etc. They maintain a balance at all times.

Expended 1965

\$30,327.85

Expended 1966

\$31,339.90

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1967..... \$25,631.38

GENERAL SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION

The Administrative Bureau coordinates all the activities of the Health Division, under the direct supervision of the Health Officer. This includes Accounting and Billing, Personnel Records and Assignments, Building Maintenance, Cleaning and Heating. In addition, the executive staff functions as a "clearing house" for the many daily inquiries that come in by letter, telephone and personal inquiry, as well as editing the annual Health Department report.

AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

Charles Purcell, Supervisor

The Bureau of Audio-Visual Education operates in diverse ways to acquaint the public, individuals and selected groups with functions of the Division of Health and the services available, and, in turn, the obligations of these individuals and groups to the public. In this latter connection, the bureau conducts a school for training restaurant workers in the proper and sanitary handling of food. Attendance is compelled by City Ordinance. The course of instruction includes lectures by staff doctors and inspectors and is augmented by slides and recordings to further illustrate the material. Since there is such a large turnover of personnel in the food industry, this is a continuing job and about 2000 persons a year apply for training.

The bureau also co-operates with other bureaus for in-service training programs for Health Division personnel, utilizing motion pictures, slides, recordings and other mass communication media.

The Bureau is essentially a service organization and, as such, is responsible for designing all stationery forms, booklets, reports, leaflets, etc. Most of this printed material is obtained from commercial establishments through Central Purchase Division. All specifications are drawn in this office and it handles all budgeting details in this connection. A small amount of simple office duplicating is done within the bureau as a convenience to other bureaus. The bureau also budgets for, orders and distributes all stationery supplies to the Division of Health.

When special mass immunization programs are conducted, such as polio or influenza, this bureau provides a fully equipped sound truck to bring our work to the streets and doorsteps of the people. An appropriate message is pre-recorded and played back on a tape recorder in this mobile unit.

The Bureau of Audio-Visual Education is of great value to the Division of Health. The increasing emphasis on health education in modern public health practices makes the work of this bureau most important. The convenience of having the services of a trained crew at the immediate disposal of the Health Officer and his Division should be particularly noted.

Great savings are effected by being able to reproduce office forms, leaflets and other printed material within our own organization. Only printing which cannot be done economically in our own bureau, or would be otherwise restricted by policy, is procured by contract with outside firms. In this connection, the bureau has had much experience in writing specifications to reflect the largest economies to the Division. The work done by our bureau is limited to forms which are used within the Division and are not seen by the public. One value of the bureau lies in its accessibility to the rest of the Division of Health. The close collaboration afforded by this arrangement permits users of the bureau's services to express their exact needs on a personal contact basis. In this way, much wasted time and material is avoided and the service is faster and more complete.

VITAL STATISTICS BUREAU

Nathan Hershkowitz, Supervisor.

This Bureau received the following Certificates as follows:

	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>MARRIAGES</u>
1966	11,579	5,081	4,095
1965	12,112	5,326	4,365

We prepare reference cards for each, micro-film all of them, send the original certificates to the State Department of Vital Statistics in Trenton. All Birth and Death Certificates are also put on I. B. M. sorting cards to assist in preparing studies and reports. Individual birth certificates are prepared and mailed, without charge. Photostat copies of out-of-town births and deaths must also be sent to the City of residence.

Burial permits are issued and many old records are re-issued by request. This is often a slow procedure. Prior to micro-filming, each date was copied, in pen and ink, in old bound books, most of which were rapidly deteriorating, but have now been micro-filmed which will require 5% of the space needed for the books and save hours of time looking up even one old record.

The requests for old records such as births, deaths or marriages, is in addition to routine work outlined above. The actual cash receipts for 1966 was \$74,159.00 as compared with \$70,915.00 in 1965. The fees for such records are \$2.00 per record and \$1.00 for each burial or renewal permit.

Many free records, in addition to the above, are supplied for Veterans, School verification and Official Agencies, and many thousands of corrections in Original Certificates must be made.

TABLE # 1.

LIVE BIRTH'S D. N. NEWARK

1966						1965					
RACE	WHITE		NON-WHITE		BIRTHS	WHITE		NON-WHITE			
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
NON-RES.	2,531**	1,119	1,081	115	186	NON-RES.	2,982**	1,385	1,252	174	171
S.	8,962***	1,518	1,415	3,022	3,007	RES.	9,083***	1,603	1,537	2,981	2,962
RATES*		16.9	15.8	33.7	33.6	RATES*		17.8	16.8	32.7	32.7
TOTALS	11,493	2,637	2,496	3,167	3,193	TOTALS	12,065	2,988	2,789	3,155	3,133

NOTE: * Rates figured NEWARK RESIDENT BIRTHS IN NEWARK.

** NON-RESIDENT BIRTHS IN NEWARK.

*** NEWARK RESIDENT BIRTHS IN NEWARK.

Table #2.

PLACE OF BIRTHS IN NEWARK

RACE	1966				BIRTHS	1965			
	BIRTHS AT HOSP.	DOCTORS AT HOME	OTHERS			BIRTHS AT HOSP.	DOCTORS AT HOME	OTHERS	
NON-RES.	2,531**	2,530	1	0	NON-RES.	2,982**	2,980	2	0
RES.	8,962***	8,849	109	1.	RES.	9,083***	8,962	34	87
TOTALS	11,493	11,379	110	1.	TOTALS	12,065	11,942	36	87

NOTE: **NON-RESIDENT BIRTHS IN NEWARK.

***NEWARK RESIDENT BIRTHS IN NEWARK.

TABLE #3.

BIRTHS BY WARDS IN NEWARK AMONG RESIDENTS
SEX AND COLOR

WARDS (PORT)	TOTAL BIRTHS	1966				TOTAL BIRTHS	1965			
		WHITE		NON-WHITE			WHITE		NON-WHITE	
		MALE	FEM.	MALE	FEM.		MALE	FEM.	MALE	FEM.
	1,761	836	566	261	298	1,661	594	585	218	231
EAST	1,473	423	385	327	338	1,547	461	436	302	348
WEST	1,316	233	219	446	418	1,319	255	242	425	397
SOUTH	2,094	115	127	950	902	2,065	153	148	916	848
CENTRAL	2,315	111	118	1,045	1,041	2,491	110	126	1,090	1,135
TOTALS	8,962	1,518	1,415	3,032	2,997	9,083	1,603	1,537	2,981	2,962

TABLE #2.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

BIRTHS OCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS AND SHOWING PLACE OF BIRTH.

MONTH	TOTAL	1966			TOTAL	1965			PER CENT FILED
		BORN AT HOSP.	BORN AT HOME	BORN ELSEWHERE		BORN AT HOSP.	BORN AT HOME		
January	181	181	0	0	116	115	1	0	
February	202	198	4	0	157	152	5	0	
March	197	195	2	0	161	159	2	0	
April	198	192	5	1	160	156	4	0	
May	204	200	4	0	170	168	2	0	
June	187	184	2	1	167	164	2	1	
July	230	230	0	0	170	170	0	0	
August	177	177	0	0	182	176	5	1	
September	213	212	1	0	207	198	8	1	
October	219	219	0	0	175	169	6	0	
November	176	175	1	0	180	180	0	0	
December	215	215	0	0	182	177	5	0	
TOTALS...	2,399	2,378	19	2	2,057	2,014	40	3	

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS BY WARDS

MONTH	TOTAL	1966					TOTAL	1965				
		N.	E.	W.	S.	C.		N.	E.	W.	S.	C.
January	177	36	25	18	44	54	146	29	18	21	32	46
February	199	39	17	22	53	68	157	21	15	19	51	51
March	190	44	19	21	47	59	161	35	14	24	45	43
April	194	47	18	19	46	64	160	40	16	22	32	50
May	198	40	16	40	43	59	170	30	13	26	48	53
June	179	25	25	29	44	56	167	35	18	16	39	59
July	222	46	30	29	58	59	170	33	16	15	44	62
August	174	42	20	25	36	51	182	28	32	22	46	54
September	206	50	20	25	56	55	207	35	34	21	52	65
October	212	36	15	29	63	69	175	44	19	16	44	52
November	172	30	24	23	42	53	180	33	19	14	52	62
December	213	39	23	30	52	69	182	27	20	16	50	69
TOTALS	2,336	474	252	310	584	716	2,057	390	234	232	535	666

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	26.0	5.3	2.8	3.5	6.5	7.9	22.7	4.3	2.6	2.6	5.9	7.3
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RATE PER 1,000 Pop.	5.7	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.7	5.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.6
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YEAR	BIRTHS	NON RES.	NEWARK RES.
1966	11,493	2,533	8,960
1965	12,065	2,983	9,082

N. - North Ward
 E. - East Ward
 W. - West Ward
 S. - South Ward
 C. - Central Ward

TABLE #6

STILLBIRTHS

OCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

CAUSE	1966	1965
Prematurity	47	29
Atelectasis	8	8
Congenital Malf.	21	25
Abruptio Placenta	58	45
Anoxia	10	27
Unknown	35	96
TOTALS ...	179	230

TABLE #7.

STILLBIRTHS BY RACE AND SEX

IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

TOTAL	1966						1965					
	MALE	FEM.	WHITE		NON-WHITE		MALE	FEM.	WHITE	MALE	FEM.	NON-WHITE
NEWARK RES. -	179	173	76	28	18	75	230	172	108	33	31	94
NON-RES. -	38	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTALS -	217	173	76	28	18	75	288	172	108	33	31	94
RATES	1.9*	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.8	2.4*	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.0

*NEWARK STILLBIRTHS - NEWARK PARENTS.
(RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

TABLE #8.

STILLBIRTHSPLACE OF BIRTH IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>1966</u>				<u>1965</u>			
	<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>HOSP.</u>	<u>HOME</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>HOSP.</u>	<u>HOME</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
January	15	15	0	0	30	28	2	0
February	12	11	0	1	19	17	2	0
March	6	6	0	0	25	24	1	0
April	10	10	0	0	15	13	2	0
May	23	23	0	0	15	13	2	0
June	13	13	0	0	19	17	2	0
July	26	26	2	0	6	5	0	1
August	16	16	0	0	29	29	0	0
September	11	10	0	1	26	17	9	0
October	20	20	0	0	11	11	0	0
November	17	17	0	0	17	17	0	0
December	8	7	1	0	18	18	0	0
TOTALS	179	174	3	2	230	209	20	1

TABLE #9.INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGEOCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL DEATHS</u>	<u>UNDER 1 YEAR</u>	<u>UNDER 1 MONTH</u>	<u>UNDER 1 WEEK</u>	<u>UNDER 1 DAY</u>
1966	389	107	38	125	119
1965	386	108	22	76	180

TABLE #10INFANT MORTALITY RATES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGEOCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL RATE</u>	<u>RATES UND. 1 YEAR</u>	<u>RATES UND. 1 MONTH</u>	<u>RATES UNDER 1 WEEK</u>	<u>RATES UNDER 1 DAY</u>
1966	13.4	11.9	1.2	13.9	13.3
1965	12.4	11.9	2.4	8.3	19.8

TABLE #11

INFANT DEATHS (1 YEAR) BY CAUSE AND CODE NUMBERAMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Septicemia	768	1	2
Stomach	541.0	1	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	581	1	0
Epidemic Meningitis	057	1	0
Cong. Heart Disease	754	1	7
Simple Meningitis	340	4	9
Apoplexy - Brain Soft.	760.5	1	0
Other Respiratory Dis.	522	2	0
Pneumonia (Other)	763.5	16	17
Pneumonia (Broncho)	763	17	19
Diarrhoea (Under 5 Years)	571	3	25
Hernia & Int. Obstruction	560.5	2	1
Cong. Debility & Malf.	790.1	294	270
Whooping Cough	056	1	0
Accident	N933	36	28
Homicide	E982	1	0
Ill-Defined	795	4	5
All Other	<u>780</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTALS ...		389	386

TABLE #12
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND CODE NUMBER
OCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>INTERNATIONAL CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Influenza	480	0	0
Epidemic Meningitis	057	3	3
Other Epidemic and Inf. Dis.	082	3	3
Tuberculosis (Lung)	002	27	39
Tuberculosis Meningitis	010	3	1
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	011-019	4	2
Pneumonia, Other	492 & 493	77	73
Pneumonia, Broncho	491 & 763	98	115
Diarrhoea (Under 5 Years)	571	8	26
Whooping Cough	056	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTALS		224	258

TABLE #13.COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DEATHSCAUSE OF DEATHS AND RATESOCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>1966</u>		<u>1965</u>	
	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>RATE</u>
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Epidemic Meningitis	3	0.7	3	0.7
Other Epidemic Diseases	3	0.7	3	0.7
Tuberculosis of Lungs	27	6.6	39	9.5
Tuberculosis (Meningitis)	3	0.7	1	0.2
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	4	1.0	2	0.5
Pneumonia (Other)	77	19.0	79	19.4
Broncho Pneumonia	98	23.9	145	35.4
Diarrhoea (Under 5 Years)	8	2.0	26	6.3
Whooping Cough	1	0.2	-	-
TOTALS	224	54.6	298	72.7

TABLE #14.

TOTAL DEATHS OCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

BY RACE AND SEX

<u>1966</u>						<u>1965</u>					
		<u>RACE</u>		<u>SEX</u>				<u>RACE</u>		<u>SEX</u>	
<u>TOTAL DEATHS</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>W.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>TOTAL DEATHS</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>W.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M.</u>	
NON-RES. - 1,097	2.7	1,009	88	618	479	NON-RES. - 1,081	2.6	994	87	670	4
RESIDENT - 3,770	9.2	2,150	1,620	2,077	1,693	RESIDENT - 3,971	9.7	2,263	1,708	2,263	1,
TOTALS - 4,867	11.9	3,159	1,708	2,695	2,172	TOTALS - 5,052	12.3	3,257	1,795	2,933	0

TABLE #15.

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS OCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Und. 5 Yrs.</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>	<u>15 - 24</u>	<u>25 - 44</u>	<u>45 - 64</u>	<u>65 and over</u>	<u>TOTAL DEATHS</u>
1966	461	37	82	422	1,508	2,357	4,867
1965	464	28	79	357	1,191	1,852	3,971

TABLE #16.

CAUSES OF DEATH OCCURRING IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS AND R.A.T.'S.

CAUSE	1966		1965	
	DEATHS	RATES	DEATHS	RATES
Diabetes	27	6.6	28	6.8
Leukemia	14	3.4	17	4.2
Septicemia	20	4.9	23	5.6
Pulm. Emb. & Inf.	35	8.5	30	7.3
Hepatitis	34	8.3	43	10.5
Peritonitis	10	2.4	15	3.7
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Epidemic Meningitis	2	0.5	3	0.7
Other Epidemic Diseases	3	0.7	3	0.7
Tuberculosis of Lungs	26	6.3	42	10.2
Tuberculosis Meningitis	3	0.7	-	-
Other Tuberculosis	4	1.0	-	-
Cancer	493	120.2	525	128.0
Simple Meningitis	10	2.4	18	4.3
Apoplexy	371	90.5	340	82.9
Organic Heart	1,605	391.5	1,629	397.3
Bronchitis	4	1.0	2	0.5
Pneumonia (Other)	63	15.4	79	19.3
Pneumonia (Broncho)	84	20.5	145	35.4
Other Respiratory	49	12.0	73	17.8
Stomach	23	5.6	28	6.8
Diarrhoea (Under 5 Years)	7	1.7	26	6.4
Appendicitis	1	0.2	1	0.2
Hernia Int. Obst.	20	4.9	26	6.4
Cirrhosis of Liver	62	15.1	54	13.2
Bright's Disease	71	17.3	79	19.3
Diseases of Women	1	0.2	3	0.7
Puerperal Septicemia	1	0.2	1	0.2
Other Puerperal	9	2.2	8	2.0
Congenital Debility	247	60.2	270	65.9
Old Age	2	0.5	3	0.7
Accident	196	47.8	204	49.8
Homicide	61	14.9	65	15.9
Suicide	22	5.4	32	7.8
Ill-Defined	76	18.5	71	17.3
All Others	114	27.8	85	20.7
TOTALS	3,770	9.2	3,971	9.7

TABLE #17.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP

1966

1965

CAUSE OF DEATH	1966																1965															
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	UND. 1 MO.	1 YEAR	1 & UND. 2	2 & UND. 5	UNDER 5	5 TO 14	15 TO 24	25 TO 34	35 TO 44	45 TO 54	55 AND OVER	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	UND. 1 MO.	1 YEAR	1 AND UND. 2	2 AND UND. 5	UNDER 5	5 TO 14	15 TO 24	25 TO 34	35 TO 44	45 TO 54	55 AND OVER				
Auto and Motor	30	26	4	-	-	-	2	2	6	2	4	9	7	41	31	10	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	5	11	12	8				
Accidental Falls	76	42	34	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	19	50	84	41	43	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	2	10	10	56					
Fire, Conflagrations	34	18	16	-	3	6	9	18	4	2	2	3	5	27	16	11	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	6	6	6	3					
Other Burns	6	2	4	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	8	5	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2					
Asphyxia & Suffocation	31	16	15	3	27	1	2	30	1	-	-	-	-	26	13	13	4	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Carbon Monoxide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-					
Drowning	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	3	3	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Illuminating Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1					
Railroad and Bus	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Miscellaneous	11	8	3	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	5	4	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	2	3						
TOTALS...	196	120	76	4	31	8	17	56	15	5	16	40	64	204	122	82	6	29	3	9	41	11	15	31	33	73						

TABLE #18.PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION.DEATHS IN NEWARK AMONG NEWARK RESIDENTS.

<u>CAUSE OF DEATH</u>	<u>1966</u>		<u>1965</u>	
	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>RATE</u>
Organic Heart	1,605	391.5	1,629	397.3
Cancer	493	120.2	525	128.0
Apoplexy	371	90.5	340	82.9
Congenital	247	60.2	270	65.9
Pneumonia & Respiratory Dis.	200	48.8	299	73.0
Nephritis & Bright's Dis.	71	17.3	79	19.3
Tuberculosis (All Forms)	33	8.0	42	10.2

TABLE #19BURIAL PERMITS ISSUED

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>1966</u> <u>NUMBER</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>NUMBER</u>
January	232	265
February	235	274
March	243	282
April	228	266
May	233	252
June	219	223
July	245	185
August	235	209
September	189	205
October	219	234
November	182	235
December	<u>191</u>	<u>238</u>
TOTALS.....	<u>2,651</u>	<u>2,868</u>

BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES REQUESTED

1966

1965

	<u>CALLED FOR IN PERSON</u>		<u>REQUESTED BY MAIL</u>		<u>CALLED FOR IN PERSON</u>		<u>REQUESTED BY MAIL</u>	
	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
January	679	956	433	583	531	1,033	227	615
February	689	965	448	516	465	1,070	273	572
March	1,034	1,135	627	464	767	1,164	404	609
April	756	1,042	443	602	704	1,065	323	553
May	862	1,016	434	587	780	1,045	358	461
June	885	974	400	518	796	965	391	608
July	764	868	333	555	798	724	362	612
August	844	978	353	523	907	816	382	449
September	1,061	740	318	527	1,103	908	334	564
October	646	978	294	585	644	903	324	529
November	544	837	244	564	518	996	307	517
December	549	843	293	550	621	896	309	544
TOTALS	9,310	11,332	4,620	6,778	8,634	11,615	3,994	5,663

MAIL RECEIVED AND SENT OUT
AVERAGE PER DAY

1966 - 46

1965 - 43

TABLE # 21LEGAL RECORDS ON MICRO-FILM

	<u>1966</u>				<u>1965</u>			
	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>MARRIAGES</u>	<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>MARRIAGES</u>	<u>CORRECTIONS</u>
January	968	442	250	127	1,066	530	272	129
February	909	453	294	114	958	511	270	86
March	1,008	421	264	91	1,029	458	268	145
April	947	429	346	136	943	464	289	178
May	933	460	340	154	1,030	465	454	222
June	957	414	415	117	978	394	466	95
July	954	441	419	145	1,038	375	456	100
August	992	392	385	99	1,051	394	415	154
September	1,063	381	385	185	1,053	399	358	131
October	993	453	365	123	1,030	437	412	118
November	887	411	288	68	926	450	359	88
December	968	384	344	56	1,010	449	346	73
TOTALS..	11,579	5,081	4,095	1,415	12,112	5,326	4,365	1,519

TABLE # 22FREE CERTIFICATES ISSUED

	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
1966 -	12,145	519
1965 -	12,697	304

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Edward A. Smith - Chief Inspector

Joseph J. Smith - Assistant Chief Inspector

The primary purpose of the Sanitary Bureau of the Division of Health is to look after the Sanitary Condition of the Municipality and to enforce the Sanitary and Housing Codes.

This program is carried out by a Chief Inspector, Assistant Chief Inspector and seventeen (17) Sanitary Inspectors all motorized and a Clerk Typist assigned to the Bureau. The inspectors are assigned districts and investigate all complaints received in the office of a sanitary nature and make original inspections, serve written notices where violations exist and follow up said notices until same are abated. When violations are found to exist after the expiration of time given to comply the cases are turned over to our Legal Processing Officer for legal action in the Housing Court.

The following are typical unsanitary conditions abated by the inspectors:

<u>SANITATION</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>		<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Hearings Held	201	236	Nuisances Confirmed	13,368	16,548
Cases Prosecuted	425	585	Notices Served	13,083	16,098
Convictions	321	384	Abatements	11,702	12,243
Total Inspections	56,140	46,907	Complaints Unjustified	927	1,399
Complaints Investigated	11,691	13,504			

The Nuisances confirmed included hundreds of different conditions. The largest in number were the following:

Heat	732	897	Dog-Cat Conditions	4,114	4,090
Unsanitary Housekeeping	228	212	Sidewalls & Ceilings	1,973	1,488
Overcrowding	110	104	Rodents - Vermin	1,013	1,583
Garbage, Refuse, etc.	2,503	1,996	Sleeping in Cellars	15	25
Garbage Cans	587	864	Weeds	122	115

FUMIGATION CONTROL

All dangerous gas exterminations and procedures are limited to licensed fumigators who must pass a written examination. Every fumigation is then supervised by an inspector. On April 20, 1966, an ordinance was passed by the City Council regulating and licensing Second Hand and Used Clothing Stores. Under this Ordinance the applicant shall set forth the method by which all second hand and used clothing is to be fumigated and cleaned. Twenty (20) applicants, upon meeting the requirements of the ordinance, were given licenses covering twenty-five (25) stores.

Rummage Sale Fumigations	37	92	Ship Fumigations	0	2
Second Hand & Used Clothing	0	25	Structure Demolitions	60	224
Factory & Brewery Fumigations	6	5	City & Private Dump		
Freight Car Fumigations	2	1	Inspections	28	35

LICENSES & PERMITS

After inspection and approval, the following permits were granted:

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>		<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Ice Trucks & Depots	22	24	Refuse Trucks	43	43
Keeping Fowl	44	35	Animal Permits	2	1

RABIES CONTROL

This group of inspectors investigate all animal bites (which must be reported) and quarantine the biting animals for ten days. If animal is well at expiration of quarantine it is released as it did not have rabies in the infectious stage at time of biting. The person bitten will not have to undergo the Pasteur Treatment which is provided free to all persons bitten by Newark animals.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Bites Investigated	2,481	2,680
Dogs	2,377	2,546
Cats	38	50
Other Animals	66	84

The following persons were given Anti-Rabies Treatment during the year by their own physicians:

Billie Harris (Bat Bite)
61 Beverly Street
Newark, New Jersey

General Lee Clark (Bat Bite)
61 Beverly Street
Newark, New Jersey

Robert Gockslok (Squirrel Bite)
200 Columbia Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

WEED CONTROL (Hay Fever & Poison Ivy)

In addition to serving written notices on owners of properties where weeds are rampant, one of our maintenance workers operates a truck with spraying facilities. Many of the worst spots are publicly owned or of doubtful ownership. He sprayed (259) such places this year and (319) in 1965. This project was carried out during the ragweed polination period as that is the principal offender in causing HAYFEVER. Such jobs vary from small lots to such places as a strip 25' X 2200' another 10' X 3000' and one 25' X 6000'. The material used included chemicals destroying both ragweed and poison ivy.

Two-hundred and thirty-five (235) complaints were received during the year from the Bureau of Child Hygiene relative to peeling paint in homes occupied by children under the age of six years. Inspections were made of each case and samples of paint taken, then submitted to our laboratory for analysis. Written notices were served upon the owners of the properties to scrape the walls, ceilings and wood-work and to repaint with paint containing less than one percent of lead.

ANNUAL REPORT - 1966RABIES INVESTIGATIONS

<u>Report of Investigations of Suspected Rabid Dogs</u>		<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
No. of Persons Bitten by Dogs		2546	2377
No. of Persons Bitten by Cats		50	38
No. of Persons Bitten by Horses or Other Animals		84	66
Total No. of Persons Bitten and Cases Investigated		2680	2481
No. of Dogs and Cats (Bitten)		0	0
No. of Dogs and Cats (Exposed to Infection)		0	0
No. of Dogs and Cats sent to Humane Society (Observation)		92	139
No. of Dog and Cats sent to Humane Society (Destroyed)		17	42
No. of Persons Given Pasteur Treatment		3	4
<u>Re-Inspections, Final Inspections & Examinations</u>			
No. of Original Inspections		2680	2481
No. of Re-Inspections		0	0
No. of Final Inspections		2736	2305
TOTAL NO. OF INSPECTIONS		5416	4786
	Negative	14	31
Dog Brains Examined from Newark	Positive	0	0
	Negative	10	18
Other Animal Brains Examined from Newark	Positive	0	0
	Negative	0	0
Dogs' Brains Examined Out-Of-Town	Positive	0	0
	Negative	5	0
Other Animal Brains Examined Out-Of-Town	Positive	0	0
	Total -	29	49
Hours in Court		25	20

DOG CONTROL

Thomas P. Dunn, Acting Supervisor

Prior to 1954, the picking up of stray dogs (all dogs in public must be on a leash) was carried out by the Humane Society. In 1954, this arrangement was changed and greatly improved. The Health Division secured two dog ambulances of its own, operated by four dog wardens (dog catchers). The Humane Society is paid approximately \$14,500 per year to supply housing and feeding for all animals picked up by us or brought by owners to be disposed of, etc.

The Shelter Contract, as well as the cost of trucks, equipment, and all expenses other than salaries are more than covered by the Dog License Fees (See Financial Report Page).

	1965	1966
Dog Licenses Issued \$3.25 each.....	9800	9443
"Seeing Eye" Dog Licenses (Free).....	7	8
Pet Shop Licenses - \$10. each.....	2	4
Kennel Licenses - \$10. each.....	2	1
Dogs Redeemed by Owners.....	324	257

The City pays the State 25¢ out of each license fee and the State provides free rabies vaccines. The City offers free rabies vaccination for each licensed dog, and pays the veterinarians a special low fee of \$1.00 for each vaccination. Only by popularizing the annual vaccination of dogs, can we feel confident that our present freedom from rabies will continue. It is now 16 years since rabies occurred here, but in 1946 we had 34 rabid dogs, and 21 persons underwent Pasteur Treatment. The compulsory leashing of dogs (all year) was started at that time. Under the free vaccination arrangement, 3885 Newark dogs were vaccinated in 1965 and 3644 in 1966.

	1965	1966
Unleashed dogs picked up	2175	1591
Stray cats picked up	1441	1344
Dead dogs picked up	1519	1878
Dead cats picked up	1876	1847
Other dead animals picked up	77	25

Owners of dogs picked up may redeem them from the Shelter upon payment of a small fee to the City. The City Sanitation Department trucks pick up dead animals at the Shelter or on the street. Dogs are destroyed if not redeemed in a reasonable time.

F I N A N C I A L R E P O R T

January, 1967

Cash Receipts 1366 paid dog licenses.....	\$ 5,464.00
Dogs Redeemed.....	125.00
1 Seeing Eye Dog.....	00.00
2 Pet Shop Licenses.....	20.00
TOTAL	<u>\$ 5,609.00</u>

Money sent to State	\$ 683.00
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Cash on Hand	\$ 4,926.00
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No. of Animals picked up on Streets by Sanitation Department

<u>D.C.</u>	<u>D.D.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
285	428	713

No. of Animals picked up by Dog Control

<u>Dogs</u>	<u>Cats</u>	<u>Total</u>
136	64	200

No. of Dogs Redeemed	25
Redemption Fees	\$125.00

No. of Licenses issued up to 1/31/67	1367
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David E. Morgan, Chief Inspector
Michael J. Carson, Asst. Chief Inspector

FOOD & DRUG INSPECTION

The Food and Drug Bureau inspects and supervises all places where food, drugs and cosmetics are prepared, handled, stored, transported or sold. The responsibility of this Bureau is to ascertain that all such articles comply with all Federal, State laws and regulations and all local ordinances.

There are seventeen (17) inspectors assigned to carry out this Food and Drug Control Program. Their duties include the inspection of all food, drug and cosmetic operations. Their duties include not only the inspection of these plants but also includes the sampling of various types of such products for laboratory analysis to determine any evidence of adulteration or misbranding. Any material found to be adulterated or unfit for use is condemned and destroyed. All misbranded products must be properly marked before they may be sold.

During the past year, various food and drugs were found unfit and were condemned. The work of these inspectors also includes the daily collection of swabs taken from different types of eating and drinking places to determine the efficiency with which the utensils are being cleaned and sanitized.

A large part of our Food and Drug Program also includes the inspectional work covering the quality of the milk and milk products supplied to the city. This program includes the periodic inspection of all sources of supplies and the dairies supplying same with milk throughout the entire milk shed and includes both in-state and out-of-state supplies. There are six (6) inspectors assigned to this Country Milk Control Program.

This Bureau carries on an exchange program covering our milk supply with the New Jersey State Department of Health, the Paterson Department of Health and the Jersey City Department of Health. This exchange is an advantage because it eliminates duplication of inspection, is time-saving and more economical.

Our Milk Control Program also includes the daily collection of sample specimens of the different dairy products for both bacteriological and chemical analyses.

In carrying out our Bureau program, we work in close co-operation with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, the New Jersey State Department of Health and with many other local health departments in this area.

During the coming year, we expect to continue a complete Food and Drug Program and include also any new types of control work as the occasion may require.

MILK & DAIRY PROGRAM

	<u>Inspected</u>		<u>Reinspected</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Excluded</u>	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Pasteurizing Plants	184	172	4	14	188	186	0	0
Receiving Plants	260	231	11	11	271	242	0	0
Dairies	7,917	7,306	489	468	8,406	7,774	104	111
Ice Cream Plants, Counter Freezers, Mobile Units	21	53	0	0	21	53	0	0
Depots, Other	3	9	0	0	3	9	0	0
TOTALS	8,385	7,771	504	493	8,889	8,264	104	111

DAIRY PRODUCTS SAMPLING

	<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Milk & Cream Samples	3,115	3,033	2,940	2,870	6,055	5,903
Ice Cream, Other Frozen Conf.	189	115	189	115	378	230
TOTALS	3,304	3,148	3,129	2,985	6,433	6,133

CITY INSPECTIONS

	1965	1966
Total City Inspections & Reinspections	1,211	1,515
Complaints Investigated	408	415
Notices Served	1,306	1,063
Notices Abated	1,130	947
Embargo Notices	72	14
Suspected Food Poisonings	11	11
Utensil Swab Samples	1,197	897
Misc. Samples Taken	543	271

MILK LICENSES

	1965	1966
Issued (Stores, Dealers, Vending Machines, Depots)	1,558	1,470
Total Receipts	\$3,508	\$3,266

VETERINARY MEAT INSPECTION

JOHN J. DEVINE, V.M.D.
Chief Veterinarian

JOSEPH E. HEARL
Supv. Chief Meat Inspector

This Bureau is responsible for the inspection of meat and meat products, poultry and fish, as to wholesomeness and fitness for food. We inspect abattoirs, meat processing and poultry slaughterhouses, and wholesale and retail plant outlets and stores. We also inspect the commissaries of restaurants, lunch rooms, meat and fish trucks and loading platforms for poultry, and meat freight cars. We inspect all deliveries of meat, fish and poultry at all City institutions. This Bureau also conducts the lectures given at the Food Handler school, a series one (1) hour daily, four (4) days per week, mornings (10:00 to 11:00 a.m.) afternoons (3:00 to 4:00 p.m.) to all food service workers making application for a foodhandler's certificate. This work is carried out by a staff of trained meat inspectors and veterinarians with State licenses.

The City of Newark, N. J. Meat Inspection Service is identified with some eighty-six (86) meat processing establishments licensed by this Bureau.

Following are work statistics for the years 1965 and 1966.

1965Inspections & Reinspections (14,872)

Abattoirs	43
Wholesale Meat & Dressed Poultry	1,947
Loading Platforms	98
Commissaries	2
Refrigeration Plants	78
Wholesale Live Poultry	912
Truckloads of Poultry	672
Wholesale Fish	634
Provision Mfg. Plants	1,556
Retail Establishments	8,830
City Institutions & Ice Boxes	100

TOTAL	14,872
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Condemnations 82,070 lbs. of poultry, meat and fish products.

Approved over 208,230 lbs. of meat, poultry and seafood in our City Institutions inspections.

Samples for analysis	220
Complaints investigated	63
Notices served	161
Abatements	111
Court Cases (Fines \$150.00)	5

License Fees (\$6,600.00)

Poultry Slaughterhouse	\$ 210.00
Meat Jobbers	2,180.00
Meat Plants	4,200.00
Live Poultry	10.00

TOTAL	\$6,600.00
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1966Inspections & Reinspections (12,395)

Abattoirs	35
Wholesale Meat & Dressed Poultry	1,659
Loading Platforms	97
Commissaries	4
Refrigeration Plants	51
Wholesale Live Poultry	870
Truckloads of Poultry	630
Wholesale Fish	534
Provision Mfg. Plants	1,365
Retail Establishments	7,020
City Institutions & Ice Boxes	130

TOTAL	12,395
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Condemnations 81,211 lbs. of poultry, meat and fish products.

Approved over 178,380 lbs. of meat, poultry and seafood in our City Institutions inspections.

Samples for analysis	99
Complaints investigated	54
Notices served	109
Abatements	60
Court Cases (Fines \$975.00)	25

License Fees (\$6,765.00)

Poultry Slaughterhouse	\$ 190.00
Meat Jobbers	2,215.00
Meat Plants	4,350.00
Live Poultry	10.00

TOTAL	\$6,765.00
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VETERINARY BUREAUABATTOIR INSPECTIONS

Inspections and reinspections 35

Out of town inspections 40

WHOLESALE MEATS AND DRESSED POULTRY INSPECTIONS

1. Inspections and reinspections 1,760

Wholesale Meat Dealers 1,659

Loading Platform Inspections 97

Commissary Inspections 4

Condemnations 9,196 lbs.

FOOD CONTROL WORK AT CITY INSTITUTIONS

1. Items Passed

Beef	61,401
Pork	23,078
Lamb	21,421
Veal	8,225
Provisions	16,120
Fish	2,426
Clams	72 gals.
Oysters	-
Shrimp	300
Poultry	45,316
Scallops	90

2. Inspections 130
 Institutional inspections 65
 Ice Box inspections 65

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Special Detail	546
Notices Served	109
Notices Abated	60
Complaints Investigated	54
Samples Taken for Analysis	99
Hearings	-
Condemnations	48
Court Cases	25
Fines	\$975.00
Permits	528

VETERINARY BUREAU

WHOLESALE LIVE POULTRY INSPECTIONS

1. Inspections and reinspections 870
Whol. Live Poultry inspections and reinspections 4,863,278 lbs.
Truckloads of Live Poultry inspected 630
2. Condemnations 62,461 lbs.

PROVISION MANUFACTURING PLANTS

1. Inspections and reinspections 1,365
Bologna Kitchens inspections and reinspections 641
Frozen Food Estab. inspections and reinspections 96
Provision Jobbers inspections and reinspections 534
Clam House inspections and reinspections 27
Casing Estab. inspections and reinspections 30
Pork Head Boning inspections and reinspections 37
Provisions inspected and stamped 380,825 lbs.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS

Public Markets inspections and reinspections 1,490
Butcher Shops inspections and reinspections 4,972
Poultry Stores inspections and reinspections 440
Smoked Fish Estab. inspections and reinspections 36
Fish Stores inspections and reinspections 534
Pet Shops inspections and reinspections 82
Refrigeration Plants inspections and reinspections 51

Misc. Condemnations in Retail Stores

9,554 lbs.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Joseph W. Gardam, M.D., Physician-in-Charge
 William S. Jennings, Chief Inspector
 Alfred Giordano, Ass't. Chief Inspector

In many ways 1966 has been a remarkable year for the Contagious Disease Bureau. First and foremost the State Health Department ordered discontinuance of reporting of many of the communicable diseases, the most notable being Measles and Scarlet Fever. Naturally this meant reduced control over these diseases. Secondly the Soho Isolation Hospital was closed to contagious cases and this meant that these cases must be cared for at home or in our general hospitals. The loss of this facility removes a certain sense of security and the help of its trained personnel.

The work of this bureau has continued but the transition has been to one of true prevention which is truly the best and most sensible form of controlling the group of diseases under our care. Immunization programs, education and continuous check-ups on the status of the children in this city now becomes the major activity of the bureau. However Hepatitis, both infectious and serum has caused us a lot of worry. The increase of Salmonella infections as well as all other types of Enteric Infections has been a major problem. The diarrheas of infants has caused outbreaks in the various hospitals on several occasions which has demanded much special investigation and detailed control measures. Repeated stool cultures have been a tremendous factor in checking these outbreaks. Most of the cases have been due to Pathogenic E. Coli but other organisms have been offenders and have confused the issue. Daily reports from every hospital in the City showing new admissions, discharges and deaths and cases remaining in the hospital have kept us aware of the situation and enabled us to act rapidly. Of the Salmonella infections many varieties have occurred and most have been traceable to contaminated food. One outbreak in Irvington started following a party at which smoked fish had been served and was later proved to be infected. Many Newark people were guests and we had our share of active cases. Other cases have been traced to broken eggs as used by bakeries and we are all aware, through newsprint, of contaminated dry milk which has since been withdrawn from the market. Over 900 sub-varieties, divided into 5 major groups of Salmonella, have been recognized, but treatment and control is identical in all types. Each case results in a great deal of work for stool cultures must be taken on all members of the family as well as the case itself, and three consecutive negative cultures obtained to be released. This means many repeat visits and extensive laboratory work.

Shigella Infections have been occurring frequently, are traceable to contaminated food and are checked and controlled in exactly the same way and manner as are the Salmonella group.

INFLUENZA - As has been done for a number of years past, active immunization of essential employees of City Government (Police, Firemen, Hospital employees) was offered in the early fall and was met with excellent response. Our older citizens are particularly prone to this disease and are liable to fatal results. Many of this group were also immunized in the various institutions in the city.

SMALLPOX - A continuing program of vaccination has been carried out as always and no child may enter our school system - public, parochial, or private unless vaccinated. Many individuals are exposed in infected countries around the world and reach our shores quickly by jet air service. Each of these contacts are referred to the local health department for observation for a 14 day period after arrival in this country, following which they are examined and if free of disease, are released. It is essential for all our citizens to realize that they should be revaccinated regularly every five years to maintain an immune status. The price of safety is eternal vigilance. Our private physicians, Hospital clinics, etc. are always ready to vaccinate anyone on request.

TETANUS - Every child is protected against this disease before entering school. It is advisable to have "Booster Doses" at regular intervals and in the event of a street or garden accident immediate preventive treatment should be instituted to avoid infection. Tetanus is a dreadful disease with a high mortality rate.

POLIOMYELITIS - Another year has passed without a single case of this dire disease. It is a long run from 1931 when the last epidemic outbreak caused so much fear and apprehension for the people of this city. Our thanks to Drs. Salk and Sabin goes out to them daily for making today's situation possible. It is essential to realize that no matter how good a vaccine, how active the workers in the Health Dept, how devoted our physicians, nothing can be accomplished without the active support and acceptance of each individual family to further the many planned and controlled programs to ensure full protection of the area.

MEASLES - This past year has seen increased use of the Schwarz strain of measles vaccine throughout the country. Newark has joined in the nation wide program initiated by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service and many of our children have received the single protective dose necessary to prevent measles. We shall continue this work on the children under six years of age and we realize that public apathy must be overcome and that the old idea that measles is a minor disease and that all children "must have it" is a serious error. Health authorities know only too well that measles is complicated by pneumonia and otitis media frequently and that deaths still occur as a result. We therefore urge that all parents responsible for children 6 years of age or under see their physicians or health department and have this immunization done.

DIPHTHERIA - No case of this disease has occurred in a Newark resident since 1948 and but 1 non-resident case in 1950 occurred in a Newark hospital. No change in the basic pattern of our program of prevention is contemplated. We expect to continue our work from birth through high school to keep this disease under control.

HEPATITIS - This disease still continues to be a problem and more cases have occurred in 1966 than in 1965. Both types - infectious and serum have occurred and the question of narcotic addiction with the usage of common hypodermic equipment has again been a factor in the spread. Many of the cases are not traceable as to origin. Contamination of certain foods have been blamed, as well as infestation by mice, roaches, sewage leakage etc.

WORM INFESTATIONS - Due to the influx of so many Cuban refugees, Puerto Ricans etc., we are faced for the first time, with many cases of worm infestation. Whole families are found to be infected and this becomes a major problem for our department. The commonest types of worms found so far are Trichiuris Trichiuria, Necator Americanus and Ascaris Lumbricoides. Stool specimens when examined in our laboratory yield the actual worm and it's ova. Fortunately for us the spread has not been to great. Treatment is medical over a protracted period. What the future holds for us with this situation in the way of spread remains to be seen.

SURVEYS - During 1967, it is contemplated that a city-wide survey will be made to determine the actual immunity status of our children (from birth thru 7 years) and to urge immediate steps be taken by each family, to ensure their safety against Diphtheria, whooping Cough, Tetanus and Measles and Polio. This program will necessitate house to house visits and will give us invaluable information as well as cutting down on the usual August - September rush, when the schools open, thus easing one of the imbalanced seasonal fluctuations.

HEPATITIS CASES REPORTED TO NEWARK DIVISION OF HEALTH: 158 CASES

AGE GROUP

0 to 4: 2 Cases	35 to 44: 13 Cases	Males: 111	
5 -- 9: 8 "	45 -- 54: 20 "	Females: 47	
10 -- 14: 8 "	55 -- 64: 10 "		
15 -- 19: 24 "	65 -- 74: 4 "	Newark Cases: 125	
20 -- 24: 32 "	75 -- 84: 3 "	Treated In Hospitals 147	
25 -- 34: 33 "	85 -- 91: 1 "	Treated At Home 11	
	Non-Residents treated in Newark Hospitals 33		

COMBINED DIPHTHERIA - PERTUSSIS - WHOOPING COUGH

YEAR	PRIVATE HEALTH		TOTAL	VACCINATIONS		TOTAL
	DOCTORS	CLINICS		HEALTH CLINICS	PRIVATE DOCTORS	
1957	2022	3644	5666	1957	1251	5804
1958	1670	4756	6426	1958	5053	6375
1959	1418	4694	6112	1959	4522	6408
1960	1179	6928	8107	1960	6036	7080
1961	791	6604	7395	1961	4893	5571
1962	838	9698	10536	1962	5810	6593
1963	930	14226	15156	1963	5612	6328
1964	579	12702	13286	1964	5533	5921
1965	273	14527	14800	1965	3592	3791
1966	271	15188	15459	1966	4246	4563

MORBIDITY REPORT 1956 - 1966

DISEASES	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	NORM
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	216	449	349	346	195	249	226	286	193	95	**	
Typh. Fever	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Para. Typhoid	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Tuberculosis	401	399	402	367	343	372	332	341	299	355	360	367
Lobar Pneum	145	193	152	151	229	202	216	256	293	343	**	
Broncho Pneum.	588	775	677	607	525	529	500	367	388	553	**	
Epidemic Mening.	8	14	14	7	13	10	10	10	7	10	15	10
Infantile Par.	9	7	54	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	84	110	25	75	22	48	28	23	17	22	**	
Measles	1379	6488	2188	5332	2583	4305	2556	3547	2495	1626	684	2556
Erysipelas	3	6	11	4	4	4	7	5	5	0	**	
Vinc. Angina	65	24	7	7	11	13	10	12	106	74	68	24
Oph. Neonat.	10	2	4	3	5	9	4	8	7	10	19	7
Puerp. Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Amebic Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	0
Tetanus	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	15	226	34	24	27	23	26	25	2	3	**	
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0
Virus Pneum.	34	47	114	69	106	71	48	66	34	55	**	
Strept. Throat	3	4	10	9	8	18	11	11	5	24	**	
Epilepsy	78	57	71	58	52	48	117	223	164	83	74	78
Inf. Hepatitis	52	29	21	29	39	293	267	163	194	118	158	118
Salmonella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	25	77	0
Undulant Fever	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	2	3	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2

CULTURE COLLECTORS REPORT

	Vinc. Ang.	Cultures	Sputum Jars	Wassermanns	Neisser	Total
Collected	24	66	189	13599	2546	16424
Delivered	23	174	548	9415	1942	12102
Stations Vis.						4916

ADDITIONAL BUREAU ACTIVITIES - 1966

Inspectors Home Visits - Investigated	521
Soho Discharges	5
Wrong Addresses	18
Sp. ass'gn. & Complaints Investigated	160
Reinspections	275
Supplies Delivered (Dr. Cards, Polio Vac., etc.)	1044
Water Samples (From swimming pools, etc. Jan. - Dec.)	388
TOTAL VISITS	2411

LEAD POISON PROGRAM

Baby Clinics Visited	189
Specimens Picked Up	653
Supplies Delivered	2242
TOTAL VISITS	3084

** Not Reportable Effective 1-1-66 - State Sanitary Code

VENEREAL DISEASES

Edmond Edelson, M. D., Supervising Public Health Physician

1964 has shown a bonafide decrease in the numbers of infectious syphilis, both in our department and in a great number of the other leading venereal disease clinics throughout the country. This decrease has also been reflected in a diminution of the number of new patients with infectious syphilis reported for the over-all United States statistics. In 1964, a similar respite was reported by our clinic but this reversal in the statistics in 1964, however, was not shared by the majority of public health clinics. 1965 showed once again an increasing yearly rate of infectious syphilis.

As a result of this significant decrease in the numbers of infectious syphilis, we have also had a smaller number of sexual contacts to investigate, resulting in a significantly lower number of these contacts to examine. However, even though the number of such sexual contacts named was 608 fewer than 1964, we actually found infected with gonorrhea or syphilis three more than 1964, for a total of 474 sexual contacts found positive for venereal disease.

The numbers of infectious syphilis in each stage, including these contacts, numbered fewer in each of the infectious stages making it a definite and absolute diminution of infectious syphilis over the 1965 statistics.

It is urgently hoped that our intensive therapy and investigative program is beginning to show the desired effects in reversing the rapidly spreading syphilitic plague of the past decade.

Gonorrhea, on the other hand, has continued to increase in both males and females so that there were 315 additional gonorrheal infected patients in 1966, as compared to 1965, which, in turn, was almost 100 higher than 1964. There was an increase both in the male and female gonorrheal census.

The Skin Clinic showed a slight drop in the number of treatments rendered in 1966 over those rendered in 1965. This was due to a change in policy of the Essex County Welfare Board which now refers its patients to private physicians. However, with 1,775 patient visits, the Skin Clinic still remained quite active.

VENEREAL DISEASE BUREAUCLINIC REPORT

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
<u>SYPHILIS</u>			
Total New Patients	751	1185	757
Total Patient Visits	9995	13807	11095
Treatments Given	3129	6103	+427
New Cases reported from Newark (Private Doctors - Plus Clinic)	1415	1667	1219
Patients dismissed, arrested or cured	249	140	113
Patients put on rest	96	104	103

<u>GONORRHEA</u>			
New Patients - Male	1413	1464	1656
New Patients - Female	<u>455</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>612</u>
Total New Patients	1868	2050	2268
Patients treated - Male	2114	2151	2299
Patients treated - Female	<u>652</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>813</u>
Total Gc Patients treated	2766	3007	3112
Total Gc Visits	3754	4121	4436

SEXUAL CONTACTS OF PATIENTS

<u>Syphilis & Gonorrhea</u>			
Named	2047	2143	1535
Found and Examined	1322	1376	885
Found infected (with Syphilis or Gonorrhea)	511	405	408
Primary	67	83	49
Secondary	120	179	103
Early Latent	<u>206</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>139</u>
Totals of Early Syphilis	393	437	291

SKIN CLINIC

New Cases	2386	2262	1886
Treatments	5631	5142	4775

CHEST DISEASES

Charles A. Minnefor, M.D.
 Supervising Public Health Physician
 P. Gordon Dawson, M.D.
 Asst. Supervising P. H. Physician

Frances M. Dlugosz, R.N.
 Supv. Public Health Nurse
 William P. Wheaton, R.N.
 Asst. Supv. P. H. Nurse

Mortality Rate 8.5 Per CM.

The mortality rate for this year is the lowest Newark has ever achieved. We are pleased, but not complacent, nor do we attempt to place false emphasis on a single statistic. It is recognized that with early case finding and proper and adequate treatment, tuberculosis need not be the fatal disease it once was. Of the 35 deaths, 15 were reported after death. Many of these were transients who carry their disease from one community to another, never staying long enough in any one place for detection or adequate treatment.

The morbidity rate of 47.4 is a slight rise over the previous rate of 47.6. This represents an increase of 5 new cases. Of the total 360 newly reported cases, 16 were non-residents.

There is one encouraging fact which is emerging over the years. Our intensive case finding program is discovering early disease. The majority of new cases are sputum negative. These factors are important in controlling the spread of disease. Of the total of 297 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, only 112 were far advanced. In the past the majority of newly reported cases were found in far advanced stages with cavitation, often bilateral, sputum positive. Frequently, if these people survived, they were totally and permanently disabled, which created severe socio-economic problems for patient, family, and community.

During the past year we discovered 116 cases of disease attributed to the atypical mycobacterium. These cases are supervised and treated according to four sensitivity studies on individual basis. Some have been hospitalized in the manner for work-ups. In two instances an additional case was found among family members. We are still reporting these cases to the State Health Department for their studies, although it is not considered a communicable disease.

Our Bureau is still emphasizing Mantoux testing in all ages. Mantoux testing of positive tine reactors has proven to our satisfaction that while Tine testing is an excellent mass screening procedure, Mantoux testing is preferred before a positive reactor is x-rayed and placed on chemotherapy.

This year we are instituting new clinical and clerical procedures. One of two evening clinic sessions has been eliminated. Daily clinic hours have been increased so that we now have full clinic sessions in the morning and afternoon, with all usual clinic facilities, including physician coverage. These provisions should allow for less crowding and a more relaxed atmosphere for patient and staff, which is vital in good patient care. There were 16,401 total clinic visits in 1966.

Court commitments were instituted for 13 cases of recalcitrant persons with open, active tuberculosis. 10 were hospitalized on court order. One committed patient was never apprehended by the Sheriff's Office, and two were persuaded finally to accept voluntary hospitalization.

Twenty-six cases were processed for Municipal Court action in order to enforce the State law and City Ordinances concerning examination of cases and contacts. Court action is the last resort and we prefer not to use it, if possible, preferring education to force. However, there are always that certain few who respond only to court orders.

In 1966 there were 1,594 patients under supervision. Of this number 344 had active disease and 6' were hospitalized. 3,981 contacts were also under supervision. Neither cases nor contacts are supervised as long as was previously done, but are advised to have periodic checkups on a voluntary basis.

In 1966 the Chest Disease Public Health Nurses made 23,067 home visits to patients and contacts. These nursing visits provided an essential service in the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis and in good case finding. Skin testing and streptomycin were administered in the home and good health habits and precautions were taught to patients and families. Investigations of complaints concerning tuberculosis were made by the nurses to bring in suspects for examination. Socio-economic plans are suggested for patients and families, and appropriate agencies contacted for help. Referrals of health and housing violations were made to the appropriate bureau. One nurse has been assigned to the Penetia Welfare Clinic for Mantoux testing until this Bureau can assume this duty with their own personnel. We have carried out skin testing programs in selected areas where requested, and have assumed responsibility for examining the associate of positive reactors in Public and Parochial Schools, as well as Pre-school children.

CARDIAC DISEASE

During 1966, 3,814 examinations were performed in our Cardiac Clinic. There were 54.7 electrocardiograms taken and 138 mercuryvin injections given. Classification of cardiac cases:

Hypertension - - - - -	546.	Luetic - - - - -	10.
Arteriosclerotic - - - - -	149.	Aneurysm Aorta - - - - -	1
Hypertensive Heart Disease - -	36.	Thyroid - - - - -	3.
Rheumatic - - - - -	34.	Cor. Pulmonale - - - - -	3.
Congenital - - - - -	3.	Unknown Heart Disease - - -	58.
Pulmonary - - - - -	17.	Obesity - - - - -	4.
No Heart Disease - - - - -	214.	Coronary - - - - -	1.
Undiagnosed Manifestation - - -	6.		

CHEST DISEASE BUREAU - 1966.DIVISIONAL WORK TOTALSPatients and Contacts Under Supervision

Patients - 1,598.	Contacts - 3,981.	Total - - - - -	5,579.
Visits : Patients - 10,794.	Contacts - 12,273.	Total - - - - -	23,067.
Clinic Examinations - Tuberculosis, Adults & Children	- - - - -		16,398.
Clinic Examinations - Cardiac	- - - - -		3,814.
X-rays - 4x5 - 3,205.	14x17 - 5,681.	Total - - - - -	8,886.
Mantoux Tests - Clinic	- - - - -		2,144.
Sputum Examinations - (Cultures)	- - - - -		3,205.
Sputum Examinations - (Spread)	- - - - -		3,597.
Electrocardiograms	- - - - -		547.
Mercurydrin Injections (Clinic)	- - - - -		138.
Mercurydrin Injections (Home)	- - - - -		11.
Patients Admitted to Verona Sanatorium	- - - - -		290.
Patients Admitted to Glen Gardner Sanatorium	- - - - -		23.
Patients Sent to Hospital	- - - - -		67.
Tine Tests (Home)	- - - - -		4.
Commitments, Verona San. and N.J. State Hospital	- - - - -		10.
Court Cases	- - - - -		13.
Streptomycin Injections (Clinic)	- - - - -		2,836.
Streptomycin Injections (Home)	- - - - -		252.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY RATE (ALL FORMS)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>NO. DEATHS</u>	<u>CASES REPORTED</u>	<u>MORTALITY</u>	<u>MORBIDITY</u>
1920	375,000	808	2,146	215.5	572.2
1925	453,000	378	872	83.4	192.5
1930	440,000	445	1,000	101.1	227.3
1935	455,000	316	654	69.5	143.7
1940	429,000	309	586	71.9	136.6
1945	443,000	247	495	55.8	111.7
1950	443,000	209	526	47.2	117.2
1955	443,000	68	490	15.3	110.6
1960	405,000	40	343	9.9	84.7
1961	405,000	52	372	12.8	91.8
1962	410,000	52	332	12.7	80.2
1963	410,000	46	341	11.2	83.2
1964	410,000	48	299	11.7	70.7
1965	410,000	42	355	10.2	87.6
1966	410,000	35	360	8.5	87.8

CHEST DISEASE BUREAU - DEATHS - 1966

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE- 1966

RACE	Under 1 Yr.	1-4 Yrs.	5-9 Yrs.	10-14 Yrs.	15-19 Yrs.	20-24 Yrs.	25-34 Yrs.	35-44 Yrs.	45-54 Yrs.	55-64 Yrs.	65-74 Yrs.	75 & Over Yrs.
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
TOTAL --- 35	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	8	5	8	4	1
WHITE --- 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0	1 0	2 1	5 1	1 1	1 0
NON-WHITE-22	-	1	-	-	-	-	4 4	7 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	7 0

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS BY AGE GROUP - 1960 - 1966 (7 Year Total)

	Under 1	1-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-54 Years	55-64 Years	65-74 Yrs.	75 & Over
1960	0	0	0	12	10	9	6	3
1961	0	3	2	24	6	7	5	5
1962	0	1	1	19	12	10	8	1
1963	0	1	1	19	7	10	7	1
1964	0	1	2	12	8	13	7	5
1965	0	0	1	9	11	10	8	3
1966	0	1	0	16	5	8	4	1
TOTALS	0	7	7	111	59	67	45	19

(Deaths) - Lapse of Time After Report of Case - 1966

No. Cases Reported Prior to Death - - - - -	-Within 1 Year - - - - -	6 - -	17.1%
	1 - 2 Years - - - - -	3 - -	8.6%
	3 - 4 Years - - - - -	2 - -	5.7%
	4 Years and Over - - - - -	9 - -	25.7%
No. Cases Reported After Death - - - - -	- - - - -	15 - -	42.9%
	TOTAL DEATHS - - - - -	35	

Number of TB Cases Reported - 360. This includes 16 Non-Residents.

CHEST DISEASE BUREAU
REPORTED CASES - 1966

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>WARDS NORTH</u>	<u>EAST</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>WEST</u>	<u>CENTRAL</u>
JANUARY	5	4	6	2	10
FEBRUARY	4	3	10	7	5
MARCH	1	7	6	4	7
APRIL	2	8	9	4	17
MAY	4	9	5	2	8
JUNE	3	8	10	7	10
JULY	1	10	5	2	12
AUGUST	2	6	8	4	5
SEPTEMBER	1	8	5	6	6
OCTOBER	3	6	9	8	12
NOVEMBER	3	5	6	2	6
DECEMBER	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
	30	76	82	51	105

TOTAL T.B. CASES FOR THE YEAR - 360. THIS INCLUDES 16 NON-RESIDENTS.

<u>YEARS</u>	<u>Under</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>84 or</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>over</u>
<u>MALE</u>	1	10	2	4	8	11	46	46	32	42	15	5	2
<u>FEMALE</u>	0	6	6	4	9	17	39	27	18	8	0	2	0
<u>TOTALS</u>	1	16	8	8	17	28	85	73	50	50	15	7	2

TOTAL - 360

REPORTED CASES - 1966

REPORTED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY WARDS

NORTH WARD	- - - -	30
EAST WARD	- - - -	76
SOUTH WARD	- - - -	82
WEST WARD	- - - -	51
CENTRAL WARD	- - -	105
		<u>344</u>
NON-RESIDENTS		16
TOTAL	- - - -	<u>360</u>

Cases Reported by Newark City Hospital	128
" " " Chest Clinic - Div. of Health	66
" " " Private Physicians	77
" " " Hospitals (Other than NCH)	41
" " " Veterans Administration	15
" " " Essex Co. Penitentiary	3
" " " Verona Sanatorium	17
" " " Health Departments Out-of-Town	6
" " " Greystone	2
" " " Overbrook	4
" " " N.J. State Hospital-Trenton	1
TOTAL	<u>360</u>

Pulmonary Cases Reported	292
Non-Pulmonary Cases As Follows Reported: (Total-68)	
Glandular	21
Peritoneal	7
Miliary	6
Bone	2
GU Tract	12
Meningeal	4
Pleurisy with Effusion	9
Hepatic (Liver)	1
Gastro-intestinal	1
Brain	1
Cervical Lymph Nodes	3
Pericardium	1
TOTAL	<u>360</u>

CITY DISPENSARY

Michael Fratanuno, M.D., Asst. Health Officer
 Laura Pograniczny, R.N., B.S., Supervisor of Public Health Nurses

The City of Newark provides, through its Health Division, medical care, treatments and medications without charge to its medically indigent and relief clients. Home medical care is also provided through a staff of physicians who are on call to render such service. These physicians are paid from monies allocated for this purpose in the Relief Budget and the Health Division Budget.

During 1966, 1700 home calls were made by physicians at the rate of \$5.00 per day visit and \$7.50 per night visit.

The workers in the Social Service Department determine the eligibility of all patients who apply for clinic care. Patients who are receiving relief benefits, social security and those classified as medically indigent are accepted routinely.

Total treatments for 1966 averaged 54,449 for 33,203 individuals.

The pharmacy in addition to dispensary free medication, prescribed by Clinic Physicians, also distributes material necessary for immunization. The number of prescriptions filled by the Pharmacy in 1966 equalled 76,394.

The number of clinic treatments listed here do not include those of the Chest, Dental or Venereal Disease Bureau which are listed elsewhere in this report.

CLINIC TREATMENTS

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>		<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Allergy	2,504	2,498	Diphth. Tet & Wh.	4,661	4,450
Chiropody	973	798	Diphth. Toxoid, Adult		1,933
Eye	581	1,001	Diphth. & Tet., Ped.	3,451	3,362
Gastro-Intestinal	683	916	Sabin Polio	10,437	8,748
Medical	10,896	8,778	Measles	193	319
Metabolic	2,148	1,821	Vaccinations	2,366	2,709
Nervous Disease	1,044	1,035	Misc. Immunizations		31
Neuropsychiatric	629	470	Insulin & other inj.	1,167	1,085
Orthopedic	1,135	715	Blood Tests	5,120	5,083
Pediatrics	4,337	3,005			
Pre-employment	1,572	859	X-ray Chest 4x5 NCD	4,715	4,034
Rectal	85	7	X-ray Chest 14x17 NCD	1,289	1,288
Rehabilitation	1,926	1,651	Misc. x-ray body work	2,408	1,799
Skin	5,336	4,777			
Surgical	2,108	1,311	Total x-rays	8,412	7,121
			<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	
Free Treatments			63,692	54,449	
Individual patients			34,492	33,203	
Total Prescriptions			83,450	76,394	
Doctor Home Calls			2,153	1,700	

CITY DISPENSARY

Once again the Newark Health Division sponsored an Influenza Immunization Program for senior citizens and city employees. The Public Health Nurses in the City Dispensary were responsible for the equipment and assisting the physician.

During the year 1966 the City Dispensary received approximately 2,000 requests for medical information on our patients from all types of agencies. The City Dispensary nurses are responsible for the medical information that is written on these forms. It may be necessary to obtain information from several clinical charts before a record is completed.

CITY DISPENSARY PHARMACY

Chief Pharmacist
Ass't. Chief Pharmacist

Laurence J. Ilaris, PHG., R.P.
Nicholas Schlimbracco, PhG., R.P.

PRESCRIPTIONS

The Health and Welfare City Dispensary Pharmacy dispensed approximately 76,394 prescriptions for the year 1966. These prescriptions are filled for indigent patients who are treated at the City Dispensary and for Welfare patients who are unable to attend our clinics and are treated by physicians in the patient's home. Prescriptions are also filled for patients treated at the Newark City Hospital and other hospitals in the City of Newark, after clearance by our Social Service Department.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PHARMACY

Many preparations which are practical and economical to prepare are prepared in bulk by the pharmacists. The preparation of medications and the packaging of supplies to Parochial Schools, Child Hygiene Stations and other school centers are part of the routine pharmacy work. Records are also maintained numbering into the many thousands, for the distribution of insulin and free State Biologicals to private doctors. The City Dispensary Pharmacy also dispenses various eye solutions and eye ointments to the Eye and Ear Infirmary and also supplies the Venereal Clinic with necessary pharmaceutical medications.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PHARMACY

The functions of the Pharmacy relate to the requisitioning of surgical supplies, drugs, anti-biotics, surgical equipment, free State biologicals, narcotics, alcohol for manufacturing purpose and clinical use. A record of these items is kept up to date and records of free biologicals dispensed to doctors and clinics are also sent to State Department of Health. The purchase orders are processed for payment and a complete record of amounts are kept on file. A check as to dated drugs, anti-biotics and other staple items are constantly scrutinized for date of expiration. Interviewing drug salesmen and professional discussions relating to new drugs are also part of our functions. The Pharmacy maintains at all times a well stocked supply of modern up-to-date drugs, antibiotics, flu vaccine and polio vaccine, and measles virus vaccine.

CITY DISPENSARY

DOMESTIC CLINIC (Dr. William R. Runage, Physician in Charge)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>
Examined at Clinic	1696			
Blood Tests Taken	1440	159	1281	
Smears Taken Vaginal	1017	1	1016	
Vincent's Angina Smears Taken	110	61	49	
Chest x-rays Taken	1578		1517	61
Taxi Drivers	12			
Rejections Venereal - Urines	86	2	4	
Rejections Tuberculosis	27			
Temporary Cards Issued-Tuberculosis	27			
Temporary Cards Issued-Vincent's Angina	59			
Regular Cards Issued	997			
Chronic Ill Homemakers	113			
Title V	79			
Foster Parents	214			
Beauticians & Barbers	5			
Irvington Nursing Home	8			

The total examined was 1,696. The function of the Clinic is to find carriers of infectious diseases especially syphilis, gonorrhea, tuberculosis and Vincent's angina.

The number of positive syphilis was 159 which is approximately 10% examined. This compares favorably with the average number of cases in previous years.

CITY DISPENSARY SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

During the summer months the Newark Health Department sponsors a Lead Poison Program. The City Dispensary Clinics participated by collecting urine specimens during their immunization clinic. Parents were given literature and an explanation of lead poison was given by the public health nurse. A total of 1,013 urines were collected to be tested.

Once a year during Diabetic Week, two Public Health Nurses from City Dispensary participate in this program to test the public for diabetes.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS BUREAU

Michael J. Fratanuto, M.D., Asst. Health Officer,
Med. Consultant for Parochial Schools,
Mary J. Hoban, R.N., M.A., Public Health Nurs. Supervisor,
Carole Astuni, A.B., Social Caseworker.

The Parochial Schools Bureau provided health services and health education during the year 1966 to approximately 16,000 elementary and secondary school children enrolled in thirty elementary schools, four high schools and one, two-year Commercial.

The objective of the school health program is positive health for all school children. This includes meeting the child's physical, psychological, emotional and sociological needs. This objective is accomplished through the cooperation of the clergy, school administrators, teachers, parents, family physicians, school physicians, school social worker, the school nurse, and by using services offered by the social agencies in the community. The school nurse acts as a liaison between the school child and the above groups.

Physicians and the school nurses work in an advisory and directive capacity. Health examinations by the school physicians are done routinely on children in grades 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, and all new children. Many health problems and defects are discovered through the physicians' examinations and the nurses' health appraisals. Defects found are referred to the parent for treatment or correction.

Audiometric screening tests are done annually by the school nurses on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th grades and all new children.

Defective hearing and speech problems are referred by the school nurse to the school Principal. The school Principal, in turn, refers the children to the Speech and Hearing Center of the Mt. Carmel Guild.

Vision defects picked up by the school nurse during vision screening tests are referred to the parents. If a parent cannot afford private care, the school nurse refers the child to the Eye Clinic at the Health Department. Eye Clinics are conducted twice weekly on Tuesdays and Thursday afternoons, at the Health Department. During 1966, 399 children's eyes were examined and glasses prescribed for 231 children.

In addition to the Dental appraisal done by the school nurse, a Dental survey of grades 1 through 4 is done by the Dental Bureau. Children with dental defects are referred by the school nurse to their family dentist, or if indigent, arrangements are made for free dental care through our Health Department Clinics.

One of our schools is specifically allocated to special education. Special education classes are also conducted in one parochial school in addition to the regular classes. The Special Education Classes are conducted for retarded children. The Special Education program conducted in the schools is done under the auspices of the Mt. Carmel Guild for Special Services.

There were 26 speech defects found, 16 of these are receiving Speech Therapy.

Children in need of psychological evaluation are referred by the school Principal. However, the school nurse and social worker cooperate with the Principal and the Mt. Carmel Guild Special Services in referring and following through on these special problems.

Parents of children found to have any type of defect are notified by the nurse of such findings. Parents are requested to seek professional attention for treatment or correction of defects as soon as possible.

Parent-nurse conferences are helpful in providing a better relationship between the school, the family and the nurse. These conferences may be arranged for either a home visit or a nurse's office conference. These conferences are arranged so that the school nurse can discuss the child's health problems with the parent and plans made for correction of same.

During the year, a Measles Program was carried out on all children under eight years of age who had not had the Measles previously or Measles Vaccine. Three hundred and forty-eight children received Measles Vaccine Injections.

A Tine Tuberculin Testing Program is carried out for all children in the first, fifth, ninth and twelfth grades and all others who have never been Tuberculin Tested. This is done annually.

Cumulative health records are kept on all school children. Vaccination against Smallpox and immunization against Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis are prerequisites to admission to school for all new students.

During the past year, our social worker has helped many families to solve their social and economic problems. See report of Summary of social services on subsequent pages of this Report. The social worker has been on a leave of absence for the last four months.

SUMMARY OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

<u>TYPE OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Nurses Health Appraisals	13,582	16,593
Professional attention by private physicians	4,597	4,172
Professional attention by clinic physicians	626	546
Professional attention by private dentists	1,506	1,385
Professional attention by clinic dentists	1,800	1,372
School Physicians examinations	7,774	6,123
Nurses classroom inspections of children	3,359	1,306
Nurses classroom talks	915	560
Nurses home visits and telephone calls	9,830	11,433
School exclusions by nurses	3,051	3,392
Number first aids given by nurses	6,316	7,664
Number office conferences held by nurses	36,911	39,832
Audiometric Screening tests done by nurses	7,878	6,728
Hearing Defects found	141	69
Visions Done by nurses	14,615	16,373
Vision Defects found	2,078	2,190
Smallpox Vaccinations	12	94
Diphtheria-Tetanus Series Inj. Completed	109	101
Diphtheria-Tetanus Booster Injections	387	3,448 *
Schick Tests	4	-
Positive Schick Tests	3	-
Measles Vaccine	485	348
Tuberculin Tests (Tines)	5,423	5,226
Positive Tuberculin Tests	117	106
Sabin Trivalent Antipolio Vaccine	269	9,866
Asian Flu Injections	87	62

* The increase in Diphtheria-Tetanus Boosters given is due to the fact that 8th and 12th grade students were also given these Injections in 1966.

Type of Defect	<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>	
	Number Found	Number Corrected	Number Found	Number Corrected
Dental	5,171	3,306	4,812	2,693
Vision	2,025	1,776	2,210	1,409
Skin	125	195 *	76	141
Nose and Throat	204	268 *	141	223 *
Cardiac	105	140 *	170	127
Pediculosis	29	21	18	13
Nutrition	313	122	297	63
Orthopedic-Posture	102	42	73	97 *
Ear-Hearing	138	78	67	48
Other Illnesses and Defects	3,661	3,494	3,438	2,211

*INCLUDES DEFECTS PREVIOUSLY FOUND- CORRECTED OR REMEDIED THIS YEAR

During the first six months of 1966, we were short of nursing personnel, which would reflect in the number of defects found and corrected.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH- PAROCHIAL SCHOOL BUREAU
ANNUAL SUMMARY OF SOCIAL SERVICES
JANUARY, 1966 through AUGUST, 1966

A. INTAKE

Referrals Received:		41
Referrals Accepted	40	
Referrals Rejected	1	

B. CASELOAD COUNT

New Cases Added	40	
Cases Re-opened	11	
Total Cases Added		51
Cases Carried Over From Previous Year		22
Total Cases Open During Year		73
Cases Closed During Year		52
Cases on Books End of Year		21

C. PROCEDURES

1. Interviews:		358
With Parents	139	
With Children	106	
With Other Interested and Informed Parties	56	
Visits to Hospitals, Clinics and Schools	57	
2. Conferences:		135
Clinics (Medical)	6	
Inter-Department	0	
Pastors	1	
Social Agencies	38	
Schools:	90	
Nurses	44	
Principals	19	
Teachers	27	
3. Correspondence:		478
Parents	45	
Principals	24	
Social Agencies	57	
Telephone Calls	352	

D. SERVICES RENDERED (To the child and/or member of the family): 277

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| 1. Referred to Other Agencies | 89 |
| 2. Moral and Emotional Support | 89 |
| 3. Interpretive Guidance | 99 |

REFERRALS ACCEPTED

A. Sources of Referrals Number of Cases
 Parochial Schools 40

B. Age-- Sex Distribution-- Reason for Referral

	<u>Reason for Referral</u> <u>1966 (8 Months)</u>											
Age of Child	<u>Behavior</u>		<u>Parental Indiff.</u>		<u>Economic Defic.</u>		<u>Multiple</u>		<u>Others</u>		Total	Percentage
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.		
Under 7	2		1	1	1		1		3		9	22½%
7 to 10	5	1		1		1		1	3		12	30%
10 to 13	2	1	2	1			1		3	1	11	27½%
13 to 15	2	1					1	1	1	2	8	20%
15 to 17												
TOTAL	11	3	3	3	1	1	3	2	10	3	40	
Percentage	35%		15%		5%		12½%		32½%		100%	

STATISTICAL COMPARISON (1965 - 1966)

1. Age Distribution

2. Distribution of Reason For Referral

Age of Child	Statistical Years			
	1965		1966 (8 Mos)	
	No. of Cases	Per Cent	No. of Cases	Per Cent
Under 7	4	11%	9	22½%
7 to 10	9	24%	12	30%
10 to 13	19	50%	11	27½%
13 to 15	5	13%	8	20%
15 to 17	1	2%	0	0
Total	38	100%	40	100%

Reason for Referral	Statistical Years (8 Mos)			
	1965		1966	
	No. of Cases	Per Cent	No. of Cases	Per Cent
Behavioral	5	13%	14	35%
Parental Indiffer.	5	13%	6	15%
Economic Defic.	8	21%	2	5%
Multiple	12	32%	5	12½%
Others	8	21%	13	32½%
Total	38	100%	40	100%

3. DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL SERVICE EFFECTIVENESS FOR CASES CLOSED

1966 (8 Months)

Problem Factor	Number of Cases	Resolved	Minimized	Not Resolved
Socio-Cultural	0			
Economic	3	11	1	
Physical	10	3	6	1
Psychological	5		5	
Multiple	10		5	5
Others	24	3	10	11
TOTAL	52	17	27	17

INTERPRETATION OF ANNUAL REPORT

I. SELECTION OF DATA

- A. Cases referred during the statistical year have been used for Referral Sources, Reason for Referral, and Age and Sex Distribution of Children.
- B. Cases carried over from the previous year have been included in Procedures and Social Services Rendered.
- C. Cases carried over from the previous year and closed during the statistical year have been included in the analysis of cases closed.

II. INTERPRETATION OF DATA

- A. Cases Accepted. Of the 40 cases accepted during the statistical year, 35% were referred because of behavior problems. Case studies were completed on all of the cases, and case-work was given by the parochial school social worker. When necessary, the child and/or the family were referred to the proper social agency for psychological evaluation and guidance.

Of the 40 cases referred during the statistical year, 15% were referred because of Parental Indifference. Case studies were completed and casework was given with the purpose of explaining to the parents the importance of compliance with medical recommendations and/or proper hygienic care. The parents were given information about the community resources available to them.

Of the 40 cases referred during the statistical year, 5% were referred because of Economic Deficiency. Case studies were completed and casework given with the purpose of assisting the family in applying for welfare, budgeting, attending medical clinics for indigent people, and obtaining necessities from Catholic associations.

Of the 40 cases referred, 12½% were referred because of Multiple Problems. Case studies were made and case-work given in all cases. When necessary, referrals were made to other agencies. This category of cases presented worker with numerous casework problems.

Of the 40 cases referred, 32½% were referred because of problems other than the above four. Case studies were made and casework given. Referrals to other agencies were made when necessary. Examples of the type of case included in this category are: Absenteeism not due to parental indifference, disrupting home situations, and handicapped children and/or parents.

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- B. CASES CLOSED: Fifty-two cases were closed during the statistical year. These cases were classified into five categories: Economic 3, Physical 10, Psychological 5, Multiple 10, Others 24. (Table 3.)

Of the total 52 cases closed, 32½% (17 cases) were resolved. Of the 17 cases resolved, 11 of the cases were classified as economic. Only 3 cases classified as physical and 3 cases classified as others, were resolved.

The above statistics differs from the previous year, 1965, social service statistics in that social service has been most effective with the economic problem family, and least successful with the multi-problem family, and the psychological problem family.

Of the 27 cases minimized and the 17 cases not resolved, social service rendered assistance in the form of counseling, referrals for financial assistance, referrals for psychological evaluation and referrals for physical care. Two of the cases minimized and one of the cases not resolved, transferred to the public school system. Notification was sent to the appropriate institution regarding the Parochial School Social Service involvement with the problem family.

One of the cases minimized, and two of the cases not resolved, moved to another community; one of the cases minimized, and three of the cases not resolved, were cases in which parents did not co-operate.

This is an 8th month report of work done by the social worker. The social worker has been on a leave of absence for the last four months of 1966.

BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE

Ralph W. Shapiro, M.D., F.A.C.P., Supervising Public Health Physician
 Petrina Sivecchi, R.N., B.S., Public Health Nurse Supervisor

It is the opinion of this observer that the general health of infants and children of Newark is better than ever. Observation in the Child Health Conference sessions forces one to conclude this, since he sees less upper respiratory infections, less rashes, less birth defects and less nutritional disturbances. Parent child relationships seem better. The educational program carried on by the physicians and the public health nurses is reflected in increased attendance at the Child Health Conference sessions and the above observations. It should be noted also that total and better care has been achieved with the aid of the Maternal Infant Care program with emphasis on good pre-natal care in the high risk group.

For statistics of the activities carried on by the Bureau with a total staff of nine pediatricians, twenty-six public health nurses and three clerks, see the end of this report. The activities include home visiting, child health conference sessions and all related clerical work.

A priority of care is given to all Newark City Hospital births (4,342 in 1966, and referrals from health and social agencies. The public health nurses made a total of 29,411 visits in 1966 to 8,810 children.

Activities carried on by the Bureau (see end of report for statistics) are:

1. Health supervision of infants and children to five years of age.
2. Special attention with extra visits and care to premature infants. The Bureau cooperates also with the Babies Hospital, Premature Clinic for follow-up. The Clinic reported 435 visits in 1966.
3. Supervision of Boarding Homes licensed by the City including special Child Health Conferences at the Shugard Shelter.
4. Case finding, referral and follow-up of mentally retarded children with cooperation from Essex County Guidance Unit and N. J. Association for Retarded Children.
5. Follow-up by public health nurses of cases reporting to Poison Control Centers and referred to the Bureau.
6. Follow-up of cases referred by social and health agencies including young mothers, illegitimate births, battered children, neglected children, abandoned children, lack of medical health supervision, housing problems, etc.
7. Lead poison prevention program--emphasis in summer months (see statistics at end of report).
8. Cooperation with Sanitation Bureau in reporting home conditions that are menaces to health.
9. The Bureau conducted 1,439 Child Health Conference sessions in 1966, 12,559 children made a total of 34,655 visits.

The comparison of statistics with 1965 will reflect the need in the City for more health sessions (see statistics at end of report). The children receive total service and referrals are made to social and health agencies.

There was a general lowering of mortality rates in 1966. Infant mortality rate for 1966 was 33.8 which is 3.2% lower than 1965 when it was 37. The rate for deaths under one month also decreased, 24.5 as opposed to 26.7 in 1965. The breakdown of deaths by causes (see Vital Statistics report) shows a lessening of deaths by all categories and reflects the reward of constant vigilance and education of the public by the Child Hygiene Bureau. For a complete Vital Statistics report see table of contents for location in the Annual Report.

LEAD POISON INVESTIGATION PROGRAM

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Cases Investigated by Public Health Nurses	374	248
Cases referred to Sanitary Bureau for Housing Inspection	350	208
Urines Tested for Coproporphyrins	2,028	1,720
Urines Tested Positive for Coproporphyrins	229	80
Bloods obtained for Lead Determination at Public Health Bureau	117	110
Cases Diagnosed Lead Poison resulting from Urine & Blood Testing Program	33	13
Cases Diagnosed Lead Poison During the Entire Year	91	74

BUREAU ACTIVITIES
1966

	1965	1966
Children under Public Health Nurse supervision for Home Visits--	23,287	8,810
Supervised children born during 1966 -	4,807	4,441
Home Visits made by Public Health Nurse -	39,286	29,411
Visits to Mentally Retarded Children--		257
Number of Mentally Retarded Children under PHN supervision--	110	85
Visits to children in day care and boarding homes	23	44
Number of day licensed boarding homes under supervision	18	21
Referrals from N. C. State Department of Health for investigation of Maternal Births--	110	89
Referrals from N. C. State Department of Health for investigation of Lead Poison Program--	374	414
Referrals from Public Health Centers for investigation	45	86
Referrals for investigation and follow-up from Maternity Infant Care Project		176
Referrals for investigation and follow-up from Maternity Infant Care Project	447	471
Referrals for investigation and follow-up from Maternity Infant Care Project	1,344	1,347
Referrals for investigation and follow-up from Maternity Infant Care Project	34,763	34,655
Referrals for investigation and follow-up from Maternity Infant Care Project	11,577	12,559
New registrations during year--	6,855	6,293
New registrations during year--	4,862	6,466

Vaccinations & Tests

Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus primary series & booster,	10,841	14,057
Polio vaccine	10,661	14,268
MMIIPOX vaccine	2,441	2,480
Measles Vaccine	2,342	3,872
Tine tests, T&C screening--	3,129	2,703
Phenyketonuria tests--	8,082	6,779
Urines tested for porphyrins -	4,028	1,720
Bloods obtained for blood lead determination--	117	110

In the area of present oral control, food and nutrition. Stannards Florida are routinely utilized for a 10-day rotation every 2-3 days. This preventive procedure along with good tooth brushing, a low carbohydrate diet, emphasizing a low intake of sugar, and good oral routine dental maintenance care, are the three major preventive in reducing dental decay in our school children.

we renewed our efforts to accomplish the fluoridation of our community water supply, to effectively reduce the high incidence of dental caries. It is estimated that up to two thirds of dental caries in the younger age group might have been prevented if fluoridation of the public water had been adopted in Newark.

Specialized services in the fields of endodontics, oral surgery and preventive orthodontics are carried out by assigned dental specialists.

The ten clinic facilities are located in parochial schools, housing projects, boys clubs and the Health Department, serving indigent children in both public and parochial schools.

Adult dental care consists of examinations, diagnosis, X-rays, extractions, fillings, and periodontal treatments.

"Dental Health is fundamental to economic self-sufficiency."

DENTAL REPORT

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
No. of Individual Children	5,591	4,461
No. of Children Visits	15,736	13,366
No. of Children Treatments	25,465	21,930
No. of Individual Adults	1,211	1,267
No. of Adult Visits	3,366	3,281
No. of Adult Treatments	3,131	2,631
No. of Dental X-Rays	10,287	11,610

Dental Health Program in Parochial Schools

Children in need of dental care	1,700	2,384
Children not in need of dental care	4,300	1,397
Total children examined	6,000	3,781
Total classroom lectures	110	160
Follow-up		
Brought to treatment	100	611
Completions	180	211

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

These laboratories make food, milk and water examinations for the Health Division, and diagnostic tests for local hospitals, physicians and Health Division Clinics.

Carl Cordasco, B.S., R.P., Chief Supv.
Meyer Levy, B.Sc.-Supv. Serology Lab.
Sara Rotnberg, B.S.,-Chief Chemist
Fred Coltrell --Chief Bacteriologist

<u>1 2 6 6</u>			<u>1 2 6 5</u>		
<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Positive</u>	
Diphtheria Culture	55	0	54	0	
Tuberculosis Sputa	4,918	114	4,329	63	
Typhoid-Stool & Urine	455	97	726	30	
Feces - Dysentery	348	147	73	0	
Feces-Amoeba	0	0	0	0	
Feces- Ova & Parasites	199	89	249	30	
Darkfields	58	11	49	7	
Typh. Blood-Para A & B	0	0	4	0	
Rabies (Brain Exam.)	14	0	49	0	
Vincent's Angina Smears	129	68	154	72	
Trich. Vag.	613	27	615	37	
Gonorrhoea Smears	8,379	2,483	7,169	1,462	
Gonorrhoea Cultures	708	96	794	92	
Undulant Fever	0	0	0	0	
Ophthalmic Gonorrhoea	220	21	169	17	
Epidemic Meningitis	0	0	0	0	
Water - pool examinations	232		323		
Milk & Cream exams.	3,465		3,904		
Shellfish	0		62		
Frozen Confections	112		176		
Misc. exams.-foods, swabs for utensils, rinse water, pollen counts, T.B. cultures, leads	4,120		4,522		
Total Bacteriology	4,120	3,154	23,351	1,810	

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Milk	2382	2,427
Cream	806	748
Ice Cream	91	236
Pools - City Water	251	285
Meat	351	431
Miscellaneous tests including lead	2,308	1,413
Number of analyses	8,103	9,526
Total Chemistry	14,292	15,066

1966

1965

<u>Serologica & Hematol.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Reactive</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Reactive</u>
Premarital (V.D.R.L.)	4,416	267	4,234	165
Prenatal "	3,234	112	3,526	205
Domestic "	2,417	179	2,303	203
Priv. Doctors "	14,401	762	10,422	788
Dispensary "	5,967	428	6,353	423
Lustic Clinic "	2,825	1,737	7,625	2,220
Quant. tests "	2,653	2,653	2,053	2,001
H. sp. tests "	5,671	1,071	3,245	511
Total VDRL tests	40,921	7,157	39,866	6,756
Confirm. Wassermans	7,333	4,996	6,716	5,726
Spinal Fluids (Wass.)	567	2	526	27
RH Fact. Determ. - pos	3,425		3,203	
RH Fact. Determ. - neg	340		307	
Heter. Antib. Determ.	1		12	
Urinalysis	8,979		8,815	
Complete Blood Counts	797		1,220	
Blood Sugars	3,375		4,015	
Sedimentation Rates	106		222	
Bleeding & Clotting Time	9		14	
Kidney's	0		0	
Total Serol. & Hematol.	65,593		64,721	10,500

NOTE: Special examinations included horsemeat, added sulphites, excessive fat content in meats, artificial coloring and flavoring, fat percentages, oils, drugs, as well as routine tests of swimming pool water for free chlorine.

TOTAL TESTS - all labs.

102,206

103,333

WITHDRAWN